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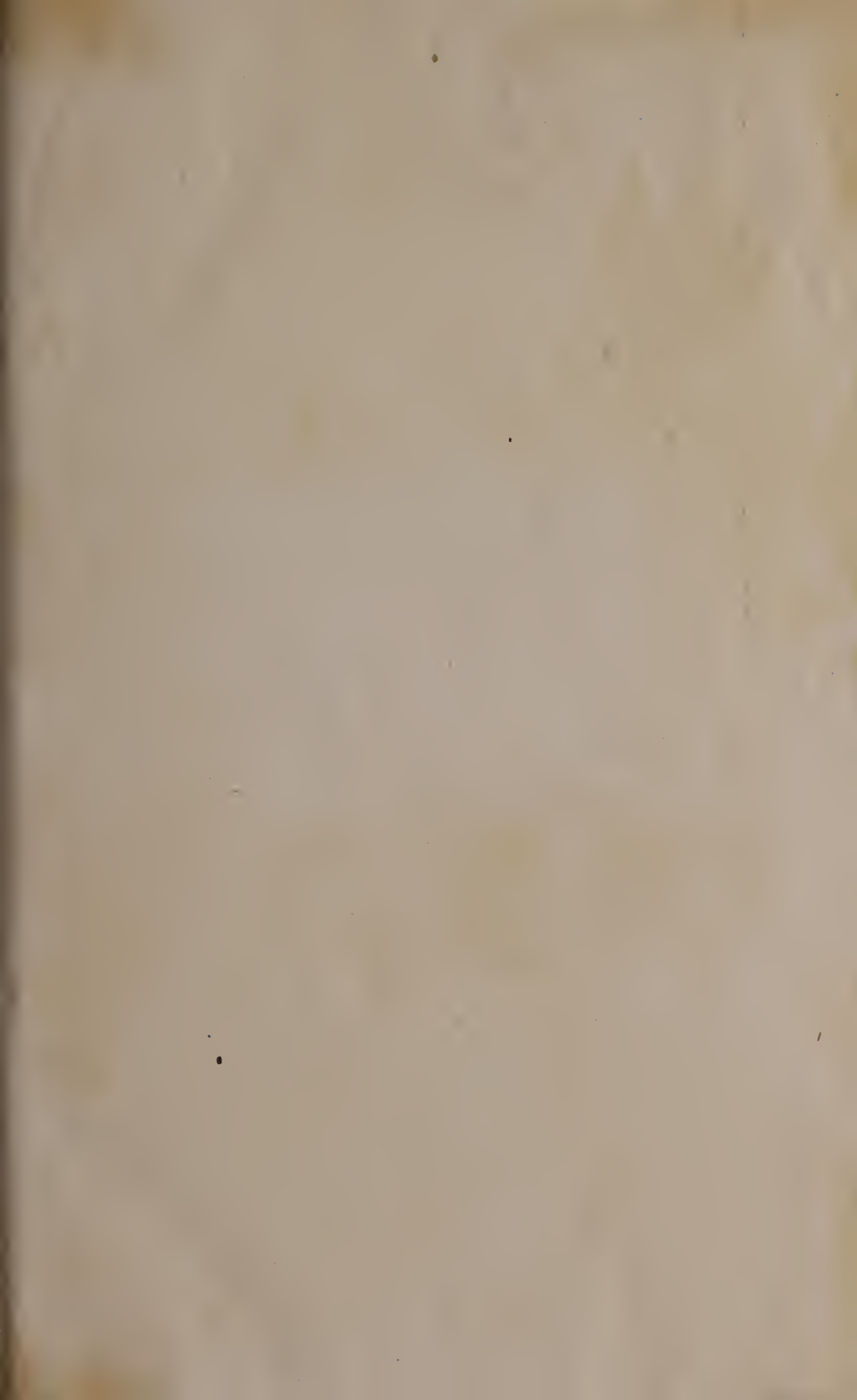
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# DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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FEBRUARY, 1862.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1862.—The Domestic Committee, at their meeting on the 20th ult., made appropriations for carrying on the missionary work in this department through the current year.

In doing this, they first reduced the central expenses to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

They then reduced the larger salaries given to some of the Bishops in the missionary field. The Committee felt compelled to this step by the necessities of the case; but it was a satisfaction to them to believe that the Bishops themselves were anticipating such action.

The Committee next took up the appropriations for the support of missionaries in organized Dioceses, and missionary jurisdictions in that portion of our country with which communications are open. In regard to these missionaries, they felt that it would be cruel to propose a lower scale of stipends, at a time when the portion of support coming to them from their people was already, by the condition of the country, much reduced. They might, perhaps, do more equal justice by withdrawing something from the *less* feeble, and applying it to the *more* feeble. But, letting that pass, they resolved, as a venture of faith, to make the same appropriations as those of last year throughout the northern portion of the field. Therefore, (with a slight addition, by which an itinerant missionary may devote his whole time to the Territory of Dacotah,) all the appropriations which were to be used in furnishing missionary stipends in the northern Dioceses and missionary

jurisdictions in 1861, were renewed as appropriations for 1862. In this action, no provision is made for the new Territories of Colorado and Nevada, and for the mining population in the gold-bearing regions on Salmon River, in the eastern part of Washington Territory. An additional sum of \$6000 per annum ought to be appropriated for these as soon as suitable missionaries can be had to occupy the ground, in answer to the earnest call of the missionary bishops of those regions of our country.

In these important acts the Committee have done what they deemed wisest and best for the missionaries and for the Church. It remains to be seen whether the Church will sustain them. But this ought not to be questioned. Will the Christian people of our communion permit our outposts to be driven in, and the ground already gained to be given up? Let us to the rescue. If the times are against us, let us give, lest that which we yet have be taken from us; and as we give, let our prayer ever be for a blessing on the gift. In that way we make our gifts, even, (and, perhaps, more especially when they are the fruits of self-denial,) return in blessings to ourselves.

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OUR NON-CONTRIBUTING PARISHES.—In that portion of our country to which we look for funds to carry on the missionary work this year, there are 1752 parishes. Of these, last year, 605 contributed, and 1147 gave nothing to the funds of the Domestic Committee. The 605 contributed \$31,378.98. If the non-contributing could have given at the same rate, then they kept back from these funds \$59,483, and our receipts from the parishes should have been \$90,762. The Committee received, from legacies and miscellaneous sources, \$10,649.90. This item, increased as we have supposed the parochial contributions might have been, would have reached \$30,837; and the whole receipts of the year, from the northern section of our country, would have risen from \$42,028.88 to \$121,600.

Let every non-contributing parish estimate for itself how much of this sum it kept back from the treasury of the Lord.

If, as the theory and legislation of the Church teaches, we are to look to the parochial clergy for developing and gathering the offerings of the people, we appeal to the clergy of the non-contributing parishes to see to it, this year, that this great sum be not again kept back!

VACANCIES SUPPLIED.—The Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, has been appointed a member of the Domestic Committee, in the place of the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D.D., resigned; and the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Rector of Incarnation Church, New-York, has been appointed a member, in the place of the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., resigned.

Both these gentlemen have entered upon their duties, and participated in the action of the Committee, on the 20th ult.

### MAINE.

#### Brunswick — Rev. Ed'd Ballard.

SINCE the last report, the condition of this parish has continued to indicate favorable circumstances for its success. Some new families have been added, and no half-day of the services on Sunday passes away without the presence of persons who are not permanent members of the congregation, and sometimes the numbers are many. The Sunday-school is large in proportion to the members of the parish, and is one of the most encouraging features of the enterprise. The services on the festival days of the Church are favorably attended. An effort has been commenced for the partial endowment of this parish, to give it permanency, and relieve ultimately the need of missionary aid.

#### Lewiston — Rev. N. F. Ludlum.

Your missionary here in Lewiston, Maine, would this year report that the Church, although still small, is gradually growing, some eight or ten having been added to the number of attendants within the last two months. Lewiston is a manufacturing place, having several large cotton-mills. As these have continued working the same as heretofore, and at times with even more than usual activity, on government contracts, the place has been prosperous, as is evidenced by the number of new buildings which have lately been erected, (some eighteen or twenty, I should judge,) and also by the numbers who are continually coming to Lewiston from places more depressed, and making it their abode. It is true

that but few Episcopalians have as yet been attracted here; yet we hope, as we grow, to add largely to our numbers.

Lewiston, already numbering eight thousand inhabitants, is evidently destined to become a large city.

We have, connected with the Church, a large number of English residents, (operatives in the mills,) among whom your missionary has to carry the ordinances of the Gospel, it being found impossible to make the larger portion of them attendants at the sanctuary, except at occasional times. Working twelve hours a day, the operative is strongly inclined to make the Lord's day literally a day of rest. Still, through visits on the sick and well, and especially through funeral occasions, when the attendance is always large, and when the missionary always addresses words of strong admonition to the living, much good, it is to be hoped, is being done in awakening a religious interest.

Our greatest need here is more of the Church element—a stronger band of those who appreciate and love the Church, and are willing to labor for its interests; as that element is added, our growth will be strong and vigorous.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

#### Nashua — Rev. D. F. Banks.

THERE has been, during the whole six months I have been in charge of this parish, a marked and constant increase of our number, and a much greater degree of interest in our success manifested by the community at large, I am told, than formerly. The great item of interest that I have to communicate is the fact that we

are now engaged in the erection of a neat, pretty church, to be built of wood, at a cost of about \$2000. The money is already nearly raised among ourselves. The contract for the building is made, the underpinning completed, and I shall lay the corner-stone, by the appointment of the Bishop, on Monday, the 23d of this month, (Dec.) It is to be completed the 1st of April, and will seat about 350. The attendance at our services, held in the court-room, is increasing so rapidly, that fears are even now entertained that our church will prove too small. In short, every thing looks very flattering, and we confidently expect, by the divine blessing, to be entirely self-supporting in *another year*, when we shall have the income to be derived from renting the slips of the new church.

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OHIO.

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Columbus — Rev. J. L. Grover.

Our services are maintained regularly at St. Paul's, as usual. The Gospel has been preached earnestly and with great plainness, and the sacraments duly administered. For the last few months we have been seriously interrupted, and somewhat scattered, by the commotions of the country. What we have lost by removals and enlistments in consequence of the war, is being made up by the gathering in of others, so that our congregations are now almost as large as ever.

Our Sunday-school is in a state of some prosperity. Last Sunday there were sixty scholars in attendance.

The past quarter has been to me one of great anxiety. Matters are now looking more propitious. I trust the night is far spent — that the day is at hand.

Since my last report, I have preached three times for the soldiers in the vicinity of the city, and once I visited Circleville, (a vacant parish,) and administered the communion. The parish has been vacant nearly a year, and is only supplied occasionally.

We will celebrate the Christmas festival with the usual services, and hope to begin the new year with brightening prospects and renewed energy.

May God bless our Church and country!

Cincinnati — Rev. B. K. Maltby.

I have not much to communicate of interest to the friends of missions, beyond what is contained in my statistical report. I am, however, gratified to find that, with the exception of the changes and a small decrease, (some five or six,) consequent upon the breaking out of the war, and army enlistments, we are not losing any ground heretofore occupied by our parish, and in some respects there has been a decided advance. Our Sunday-school interests are greatly increased. Our average attendance of scholars has increased from 130 to 175. Arrangements too have been made to more fully interest the children in our church-services, the result of which is, we have now from our Sunday-school, which meets mornings before church, from sixty to seventy children as attendants in church in the morning, and not far from thirty usually in the evening.

This may, perhaps, by some, be thought unimportant, from the supposition that our services and preaching ordinarily are above the capacity of children. But this is a mistake. They all evince the greatest eagerness to follow in the reading and responses of the service, and it is easy to adapt the sermon in composition and delivery to secure their interest and improvement. Many of the children, also, who attend with us, are from families going to no church regularly, and perhaps seldom to any; and while this arrangement may not reach the parents, it will silently win the children to our worship, and ultimately to our communion.

We confidently hope, should our war troubles soon give place to business and ordinary prosperity, to be able soon to make such changes in our church edifice as will improve our congregation and financial ability. For the time being, however, we can only aim at holding our present position and strength, and await, in religious trust and hope, the developments which, in the providence of God, the future may have in store for us.

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Maumee — Rev. John Swan.

In spiritual concerns, my stations are in about the same condition as at the time of my last report. Temporarily, we are now suffering more than before from the pressure of the times and large enlistments in the army. This applies more particularly to my upper station at Napo-



leon, where a new regiment has recently been filled up, and has just now started for Kentucky. In proportion to its population, this section of north-western Ohio has sent forth more soldiers than any other part of the State. From Henry county, of which Napoleon is the county-seat, with a population of less than ten thousand inhabitants, six hundred have gone; and these not only the young, and such as could easily be spared, but older men—men with families, men of property and influence, whose absence will be severely felt in the community. Amongst them are no less than four of our vestrymen, including both our church-wardens. Our Sunday-school, which was commenced last fall under the most flattering circumstances, in consequence of our superintendent and all our male teachers leaving, we have been obliged to suspend until the spring. This is not so much to be regretted, as the attendance of scholars is not large during the winter season. Were it not that most of those who have gone to the war will continue their usual contributions to the Church, the present state of things would have proved disastrous to our little Zion. It is to be hoped that ere long our national affairs will be such as to allow our friends to return to the peaceful walks of life, and give again to the Church their personal as well as their pecuniary aid and support. In Maumee City we have not suffered in this respect any thing like as much as Napoleon, as but one or two young men of our congregation have enlisted. Our loss here has been from those removals so common in the West, two families having been taken from the congregation during the past year, and none coming in to fill up their places.

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## INDIANA.

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### Goshen—Rev. C. A. Foster.

In sending you this my quarterly report, I have not much to communicate in addition to my last report, on the score of spiritual improvement. But I am much encouraged by the hold the Church is taking upon the people; so much so, that even those of the surrounding denominations have become quite friendly, who a year ago could not say enough against us. Whilst the beauty of our Church-

services was commending itself to their better judgment, we were heaping coals of fire on their heads. To aid in completing our church, the ladies of the parish had a fair, a few days ago, and realized some ninety dollars.

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### Worthington—Rev. H. Hollis.

The year just closed has been one of excitement and change, in this, as in other communities of the West. Our congregation and Sunday-school have lost by removals and recruits for the army. Our business prospects, and the low price for agricultural products, tend to limit the pecuniary ability of the people, and cause depression. Still, we have much to be thankful for. The earth brought forth plentifully, and we have food in abundance. Never, I learn, has our parish been more united, nor had so much sympathy and kindness from others. The members are few, and our village not increasing in population; but it is an important center of influence, and whenever the public improvements are such as to open this valley of the White River to a ready transit of its products, its resources will be found to be rich and abundant. At present it is, in more than a usual sense, true of our ministry here, a ministry of faith, hope, and love. Our services during the year have been uninterrupted. Twice on each Sunday have we met for prayer, praise, and the preaching of His word, with one exception, when your missionary, at a cottage on the prairie, preached Christ to a full assembly gathered from miles around. The occasion was the recent death and burial of an only child, of church parents, originally from our Protestant branch of the Church in Ireland. Every Sunday your missionary also superintends his Sunday-school, usually closing with catechising, and making expository addresses.

Our church-building and two lots are free from debt, and during the past year we have made several improvements and repairs. Since the last report, a chancel have been built, communion-table, lectern, and desk. Lamps, an appropriate carpet for chancel, and a plain one for the aisle, have been procured. Seats oiled, windows frosted, a stone step; and trees planted on the church-lot, though small comparatively, are signs of improvement, and have cost your missionary no little effort. In addition to our regular services on the Lord's day, your missionary has during

the year held Wednesday evening services, at which the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the week, have formed the basis for a familiar expository lecture. We have some waiting for confirmation, when our Bishop shall visit us.

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Bristol—H. M. Thompson.

During the past six months there has been nothing to make my report more than a mere statement of duties done. True, the present state of the country has affected my mission points, but not to such a degree as at some other places. At Bristol the congregations are still good, above what is usual in a place of its size; very much, however, of the floating mass, that is, those who had not yet left the ranks of the world, have been called away, leaving the material on which your missionary most counted for the increase of the parish, very much less than it otherwise would have been. There is, however, I am happy to say, a very strong feeling toward the Church in many who have not been brought up under the sunshine of apostolic faith. Old things have been told, but they seemed to them strange and new, and like some of old, these persons have often sought to hear the same again; thus the vine of the Church is spreading its roots into new ground, and by care, prayer, together with loving labor, all watered by the dew of grace divine, we may humbly hope that in due time the good fruit may appear, to the glory of God, in the salvation of souls.

I look upon the present as a trial of the missionaries' faith, both as to support and spiritual increase; but we must (as did those who went before us to the work) learn not only how to abound, but also to suffer need; as good missionaries of the cross.

May the Lord give us all grace to labor for the Church catholic as a whole, striving in faith, faithfully to do our part, leaving results to God.

I have, since my report in July last, baptized two infants and eight children in St. John's, Bristol. I also hope to have a class ready, in a few weeks, for confirmation.

## ILLINOIS.

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Letter from Rev. W. L. Bostwick.

I HAVE continued in the regular and constant exercise of my missionary duties at this post since my last report, having nothing of special interest to relate, unless that the war makes my congregations smaller and my salary considerably less than it was last year.

This kind of discouragement is no doubt felt by many a lone sentinel of the church, like myself, on some distant out-post, away from the main army, and hardly within hailing distance as regards his next neighbor of the same diocese.

Since convention, a year ago, I have seen of my brethren of the clergy, besides the Bishop of this diocese, only *one*. (And that happened because I was passing through *Keokuk*, and had time to make a brief call on him.)

It is a very different thing as regards clerical intercourse; the being stationed on some western out-post, or settled, say in Fairfield, or some other county in Connecticut. I have not forgotten the time when I, as the Rev. Mr. Stone's assistant, at Newtown, made the brief acquaintance of yourself and others at that gathering of the clergy of Fairfield county, some eight years ago. Those clerical gatherings are not much in vogue yet in Illinois, but I hope we shall know more of them after a while.

I did not attend the late Diocesan Convention, and so missed the pleasure of an annual meeting of not a few friends, lay as well as clerical, within this Diocese.

The Diocese seems to be working its way out of past difficulties, and I hope that within a reasonable time, the Church herein will enter upon a career worthy of so great and noble a State as Illinois.

*Later date.*

My parochial work affords nothing of special interest to report. My heart has been cheered of late by the very great attention and kindness of the ladies of the parish to my wife during her dangerous illness of diphtheria the first week in December. God has mercifully spared her to us. The ladies had intended giving us a surprise donation visit that same week. It came off, however, as soon as Mrs. B. could bear the excitement of the occasion. The house was well filled with visitors, and they left me and mine a purse of nearly

\$50, about two barrels of flour, with sugar, tea, and coffee, and other things of useful nature, making in all, with the cash sun, as much as seventy dollars—a present of a fine young cow, and hay for the winter, given in. November has also added more than a little to our comfort. It is a pleasure to recount these tokens of kind appreciation, especially during times like those through which the nation and Church are now passing.

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#### Chesterfield—Rev. D. W. Dresser.

Since I last reported nothing of much interest has occurred in my mission except the consecration of our little Chesterfield church. On that occasion the Bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and structure of the building, and commended us all for what we had done in a manner very grateful to our feelings. The building is small, but quite church-like; and what is especially worthy of note, it is the only one of its kind, the only one dedicated to the promotion of our most holy apostolic faith, to be found within an area embracing many large counties; a perfect little Tabernacle in the wilderness. Preparations are now making for the erection of a good substantial fence around it. We are going to do this as we did the church itself. One gives half the posts and another the other half, another gives the plank, another the nails, another the gate-hangings, another digs the holes, and then some day all are to go together and put it up.

On the occasion of the consecration, there were seven persons confirmed, mostly persons of mature age. Also one in the evening at Carlinville. There are now some in each place awaiting a promised visit from the Bishop. During the spring and summer I have visited Gillespie, and officiated regularly once a month. There are at least two persons there now awaiting an opportunity to be confirmed. They will come up here (Carlinville) for that purpose, whenever the visit is made. I have also, as heretofore, visited Waverley occasionally.

*Later date.*

I have organized a Sunday-school in Carlinville, which, though small, is quite interesting and doing well. This was in accordance with a long-cherished desire, which I never before dared to attempt to execute, the probabilities of success seem-

ed so small. We are now greatly in want of some Sunday-school books.

At Chesterfield there ought also to be a Sunday-school. I desire much to have one established there; but there has been no one found yet willing to undertake the superintendency; and I can not, because I am absent full half of the time.

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#### Kewanee—Rev. J. B. Richmond.

The condition of the country, growing out of the existing rebellion on the part of several of the Southern States, has had already its influence upon this parish, as it has more or less upon all the parishes of the land, reducing its numerical strength, fostering indifference to religious things, and greatly cutting down our collections and means of support. Notwithstanding all that exists to discourage, still our hope and confidence is in God, that he will bring good out of evil, order out of confusion, and make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain.

Our Sunday-school was never in a more hopeful condition. With an excellent Superintendent, a faithful corps of teachers, and under the weekly supervision and instruction of the Rector, it is hoped that such a foundation will be laid that the success of the church can not be questioned. Some twenty young men and women are connected with the Bible-classes, and many of these have already connected themselves with the Church of Christ. On Christmas-day, afternoon, we shall have, as on the two last occasions, a Sunday-school celebration, with catechetical instruction, and the bestowal of gifts for each of the scholars, from the Christmas-tree; and on that day we expect an accession of infants by holy baptism.

We look to the Sunday-school as the hope of the Church, and no pains or labor are spared to make it efficient and permanent, as such an auxiliary.

When our distracted country may become again peaceful, prosperous, and happy, we hope to do more for ourselves. Until then we crave your sympathy and kindly aid.

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#### Sycamore—Rev. W. H. Roberts.

Since making my last report, our faithful and beloved Bishop has visited this station and confirmed three persons. The missionary here knows not why his labors

have not been as faithfully prosecuted for the past year as any time previously, yet the fruits have been apparently less. Many reasons might be assigned for this, but perhaps the principal is, the unhappy and distracted condition of our country.

Several persons whom the missionary had taken great pains to prepare for confirmation, departed for the war just before the visit of our Bishop. Others have had their attention diverted from the church by various circumstances growing out of the present conflict. But I am thankful to be able to state that the prosperity of the church has suffered in no way through dislike to her or her missionary.

The small amount which the parish raises has been as punctually paid this year as ever before; the few faithful children of the Church here feeling the necessity of greater exertion and self-denial in these trying times. I had fondly hoped that by this time I should be able to announce to the Committee that our church is able to support itself. This result is one for which I have anxiously longed and prayed. I fully trust and believe that in the spring I shall be able to do so. My parish also begins to feel the necessity of this. Should we continue to be cared for by the Committee until that time, we shall feel deeply grateful. The services are continued as usual in the church twice on Sunday, and in the same place on every holy day. I also hold frequent services in different parts of the country. I tender my sincere thanks to the Missionary Committee for their great kindness.

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#### Decatur—Rev. Wm. M. Steele.

I have nothing of unusual interest to state. There is, I believe, a slow and gradual improvement in the church here, as great, probably, as the circumstances would justify us in expecting. The congregation is increasing in numbers, not much in ability to pay; the Sunday-school is enlarging, and the general prospects of the parish growing better.

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#### Providence—Rev. G. C. Street.

With a heavy heart and an unwilling hand, I address myself to the task of preparing my report for the past year. I am distressed and humiliated at its meagerness; and yet, although doubtless more could have been done, it can not be denied that there are circumstances which

make my position as missionary for Providence one of great difficulty. The extent of my charge, which includes two other parishes, leaves far less time at my disposal for pastoral visiting than I could desire; so that it seems as though I could hope to do little more than barely keep my parishes alive.

Not seldom, indeed, I am tempted to abandon the field, and as often, some little incident kindles afresh my hope of better things, and encourages me to persevere.

In Zion parish, Providence, the parishioners, with hardly an exception, live at a distance of from two to nine miles from the point at which divine service is held, which, combined with the fact that the missionary does not reside on the spot, and that the services are necessarily held only on alternate Sunday mornings, makes it impossible at present to carry on a Sunday-school successfully. I am unfortunate, moreover, in not having any one on the spot who could discharge the duty of lay reader, and gather and superintend a Sunday-school. There are also divisions among some of the people, and a great lack of appreciation of their privileges as members of the one body of Christ. Need I add, that, as a direct and inevitable consequence, a most lamentable apathy prevails, with a very few signal exceptions?

All this, together with the prospect of greatly diminished resources, in quarters where I had placed great reliance, presents a dark future.

I have a few candidates for confirmation, whom I hope to present at the next visitation of the Bishop.

Notwithstanding all that I have said, I can not resist the conviction that an active and devoted clergyman, living among these people, and able to confine his duties to this parish, might confidently hope, with the divine blessing, to gather around him an earnest congregation, and to build up a flourishing and able parish.

I commend myself and my work to your sympathy and prayers.

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#### Marengo—Rev. J. H. Waterbury.

We have entered on the fourth year of our ministry in this place, and find ourselves quite dependent on the stipend so promptly sent us by your Society. Ours is emphatically a free-church experiment, and suffers most, as religion yields to national difficulties. I refer more to the

pecuniary support than the influence of real grace in the hearts of my people. I love my flock, and I trust they in the main love the Gospel, and do all they can for it. We are sometimes perplexed, but not in despair. The loss of my missionary horse, the secession of two wealthy men, sickness in my family, the failure of subscribers at the east toward our debts and my personal liabilities thus incurred in church building, the limited weekly collection seldom exceeding three dollars, and the difficulty of interesting the public in any benevolent enterprise not connected with the war—all these things are disheartening. They are sent to *try our faith*, not to drive us to the wretched world. We still “hope on, hope ever.” We would in Christ “endure hardness” to the end. The Sunday-school continues interesting, eleven were baptized and nineteen confirmed this year. The Bishop records in his last address of us: “The parish has zeal and strength, although with limited means.” We thank our friends for their aid in times past, and desire an interest in their prayers for the time to come. May we all “occupy till He comes.”

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### KENTUCKY.

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#### Paris—Rev. J. A. Merrick.

A FEW days ago my seventh year of missionary labor in this parish closed; and in a discourse, suitable to the occasion, I gave a general and sufficiently detailed review of the past, showing the unexampled improvement of the parish in every branch of parochial work, as sustained by the facts adduced. God has blessed us, in an eminent degree, that we may be encouraged to persevere, for much remains to be done in all this region, not only in supplying things that are wanting, but also in overthrowing the gross errors of faith, which, under the name of Christianity, injure the cause of our Master in this region. The errors of rationalism, socialism, and anabaptism, under various forms, are here rampant, besides the schisms more common and more widely known.

The information concerning the labors of the past seven years here, may be given you more satisfactorily by comparisons and proportions than by mere figures and bald statements.

1. The whole number of baptisms during that time is 171, almost wholly of

children; and a large proportion of whom were children of those who had no connection with the Church. The whole number baptized by my predecessors, during the twenty-three years before my coming, was only 148, in this anabaptistic region. The baptisms of my predecessors (including several by the bishop) were at the rate of 6 or 7 annually, since the year 1831; whereas, the rate of such blessed accessions, during the seven years of the present rectorship, has been nearly 25 every year.

2. The number of the confirmed, during the past seven years, is 46, being over 6 annually; whereas, the whole number confirmed, before my coming, since the founding of the parish in 1831, a period of twenty-three years, were 45, averaging about 2 every year.

3. On my arrival, I found but 13 communicants, although, two years before, at the last reporting, 25 (the highest number) were on the record. The number now enrolled is 63, having increased in nearly five-fold proportion; 52 of whom have been added during the present rectorship; and had there been no removals and deaths, (from both of which this parish has suffered severely throughout the whole of its history,) we should have had on our records this day the names of 97 communicants, of those to whom I have ministered as their pastor. More than half of the number have been, as they should be, from among the poor and needy members of the Church, who demand the kindly care of the shepherds of the flock.

4. The Sunday-school had 30 scholars as the highest number reported by my predecessors, about the number found by me on my first visit to the school. The highest number in the school during my rectorship, at any one time, was 127, which included three classes of slaves, not previously taught. The present number of scholars in the Sunday-school (including the blacks) is 87. The rector always superintends in person, which attendance has thus far been a necessity.

It is to be charged to this account that some of the children have been, of late years, kept at home for catechetical instruction, in order to fit them, under the parent's or sponsor's eye, for the catechising by the minister “openly in the church”—a branch of parish-work which I greatly desire to promote and encourage, as obligatory and peculiarly efficient, under the circumstances in which we are placed. Not one of these thus taught comes for-

ward to confirmation and the holy communion in ignorance of what his sponsors promised for him at his baptism; and by the catechetical system of the Church, which imposes this training upon the minister and sponsors, the defects of the more popular and miscellaneous teaching in our Sunday-schools, and neglects of parents, are met by this training of our children to lead a holy and a Christian life.

5. The holy communion, administered monthly, and during the brief rectorship of the Rev. H. H. Reid, (lately deceased,) on the greater feasts, has gradually extended itself to the weekly celebration, (as also on all the other holy days.) My experience of five years in this parish, as well as previously for ten years in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and in Minnesota, has only confirmed me in my views of its more general practicability and advantage.

During the past seven years divine service has been held (gradually and prudently increasing to its present standard) on all the Sundays and other holy days, Ember days, Rogations, and weekly on the Litany fasts—which services are attended by a devout and numerous congregation.

During that same period my office as a teacher has been discharged by the delivery of sermons, lectures, homilies, and other instructions, (besides catechising,) averaging over 188 times annually; all with the single view of bringing my flock to such a knowledge of the truth that will serve as a proper basis for Christian action. Besides the sacred instructions, planned out by the Church in her annual system of the collects, epistles, and Gospels in the office of the holy communion, my parishioners have had repeated lectures on the Bible, going over the entire Canon, with a view to indicate the peculiar design and specialities of the several books, and also as an unit, its basis and authority as the Canon of Scripture. This course was followed by one on the creed, with its history, Nicene enlargement and authority. Then, lectures on various portions of the book of Common Prayer, its daily ritual, Liturgy and offices, beside appendices; expositions of the Catechism and its relationship to the Church's offices of baptism, confirmation, and communion. Next, the history, antiquities, sacred seasons, and claims of the Church, with its ministry and sacraments, followed by the history and claims of the successive British, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, English and American Churches, all with minor points, in order that my parishioners may realize more clearly and

forcibly their membership of the one holy catholic and apostolic Church.

Again, in harmony with all this system of parochial training, we opened a parish-school for the daily teaching of such others who might be induced to come for other reasons. It has been free to all who could not pay; and through the efficiency and devotedness of three of our parishioners, (deaconesses we might well style them,) we have thus far had the teaching of 137 children, (during the past six years, averaging about 60 each term,) who in this way only have (with few exceptions) become acquainted with the Church. Here the Church Catechism is daily a part of the drill, with chanting and hymning from the Prayer-Book. The singing and responses of our children in the public services have been frequently remarked by visitors, and of course are delightfully encouraging to myself.

In all other branches of the pastoral work we feel that we are gaining ground; yet it is a most difficult field, and will require an entire generation to effect a permanent and material change in its whole aspect. That God has blessed my efforts has been made evident to all, far beyond the anticipations of any of us. Seven years ago the Bishop described the parish as "in the slough of despond," and "scarcely able to preserve its organization." Within a few months past, my brethren of the Missionary Convocation generously placed on the Journal of Convocation their kind estimate of the change effected. Thus far the ritual and liturgical offices of the Church are becoming as "household words;" the congregations are more uniform and largely increased, and in spiritual duties, both public and private, there is a greater apparent devotion on the part of young and old. Should it be God's will that our parish survive the present unnatural conflict of war, which imminently threatens the existence of many of our missionary stations and churches, we have strong hopes of being enabled to meet the existing demand for a larger and more churchly "house of prayer."

Versailles — Rev. J. W. Venable.

It may be gratifying to the Committee to know that we are not retrograding at this point. On the contrary, there is a decided increase in our regular attendance, and several families have been added to the parish during the past year, under circumstances of peculiar interest.

A detail of the facts, however, might not prove as interesting to others as to myself; I therefore pass them by. The Bishop of the Diocese visited this parish in April last, and confirmed six persons. Several other communicants have been added during the year. There has been a marked improvement in the Sunday-school. Altogether, despite the warlike sights and sounds about us, we have abundant reason to thank God and take courage. There is work to be done here for the Church, and each succeeding year only develops the extent of the field, while we are striving to lay the foundation broad and deep. The Master is evidently working with us and for us, and in his own time will crown our efforts with gratifying success.

The church at Harrodsburg is completed, and was opened in September last, with appropriate services; but in consequence of some indebtedness, will not for the present be consecrated. It is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, after a model prepared by our Bishop, this being the first satisfactory effort to carry out his plans of rural church-building somewhat in accordance with those of the country parishes in England. The church is greatly admired, and has already attracted a number of families, by its beauty and convenience, to occupy regular seats therein. May we not hope "that the words which they hear with their outward ears may, through divine grace, be so grafted inwardly in their hearts, as to bring forth in them the fruit of good living, to the honor and praise of God's holy name"?

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MISSOURI.

Hannibal—Rev. J. W. Dunn.

I SEND my statistical return for the year just closed. The figures show a more favorable report than was sent last year, yet the parish has suffered much by removals and by deaths, and is suffering still more from the distracted times. My intention, however, is to remain at my post, to sow the good seed, and trust to the good Lord to give the increase.

Louisiana—Rev. J. L. Worthington,  
D. D.

When my last report was made, I informed the Board that the state of the

parish had become so discouraging, from the troubles of the country, that I intended to consult the Bishop on the propriety of my resigning my missionary charge. This I proposed, not from an unwillingness to continue in it, but because I feared that the fruits of the service I would thenceforth be able to perform would not correspond with the expense to the Missionary Board.

Bishop Hawks viewed the matter differently, and I have since had evidence that his judgment therein was better than mine. At his urgent request, I have continued in the mission.

While civil war rages in the State, and every social bond has been broken by it, religious influence will be feeble, and church action will accomplish nothing more than barely to sustain life.

In this place, the O. S. Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, and the Baptist churches are vacant, the masses of the congregations being Union, and their late ministers secession.

The state of the Methodist is even more distressing. The Union part of that body has withdrawn, and made a temporary separate organization, and are in open revolt and proclaimed protestation against the Conference. The Methodists were the strong religious denomination of the place; but this division threatens disintegration of the Union portion of them, and an absorption of them by other bodies. At present there is no other active body here to absorb, unless it please God to direct their attention to the Episcopal church, the three first mentioned being entirely suspended, except when visited by traveling preachers.

The larger and more influential part of my small congregation was secession, and withdrew from me, partly because of my known Union devotion, and partly because of a sermon in which I preached that rebellion against our established government is rebellion against God.

I have removed my residence from this place to Pittsfield, Ill., partly because, at the time, I did not feel personally safe in Missouri, and partly because, under all the embarrassments of the time, I could not continue to support my family here without ruinous sacrifice, and partly because I have a small homestead here. Since I removed from this place, my service here has been irregular, in consequence of the fact that we have no church-building, and lately have had no means to

rent a room. I have used one or another of the vacant churches, and have sometimes failed to get any. At my last visit, I succeeded in getting the general use of the Baptist church.

We are sadly in want of Prayer-Books. If I could get a donation, all of the same edition, I could soon instruct the congregation sufficiently to enable them to respond.

A number of persons, not of the Church, and formerly entirely strangers to our service, now read the Liturgy very well, and seem to enjoy it.

You can not now determine, from the house, what organization the people belong to. The assemblages are Union and secession, of which the former is here much the largest.

I anticipate that the position which I have maintained in these troubles, under a sense of loyalty and duty to the country and to the Church, will render the Episcopal Church much more popular hereafter than it has been heretofore.

Indeed, I think with the Bishop, that our ground here ought to be maintained, in spite of all present embarrassments. I anticipate much good in the future. Missouri will be saved to the Union, and will be a free State. Eastern population will flow into it, bearing much Church element. This place, having many natural inducements for manufacture, agriculture, commerce, and health, will then be favorably remembered as the Union city of the State.

The county has been more than any other under Union control, and has enjoyed more quiet and security, and has suffered less violence and outrage than any other in the State. These facts will draw attention to it hereafter, and will offer inducement to immigrating population.

If the Church can be sustained in life now, and continue to exhibit a good example, it will then be remembered with respect and favor.

At my last service I was gratified by seeing a few persons, who had absented themselves on account of political difference, return to a church which I am sure that they love.

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### *THE SOUTH - WEST.*

#### **From a Missionary lately returned.**

AFTER the toils and dangers encountered in bringing my family from the

South, I feel happy in addressing you from a city from which my communication will be likely to reach you.

This my annual report is probably the only one that will be made to your Committee from the so-called Southern Confederacy. I know full well the *animus* of the bishops and clergy on this subject, and do not question the sincerity of their intentions to sustain, to the best of their ability, the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church, in what they conceive to be their new ecclesiastical relations. At the Conventions held in South-Carolina, the one in July, and the other in November, the missionary field of the seceded States was prominently discussed, and an organization formed to assume the financial obligations. Whether it has ever been successful in making the first appropriation to the missionaries, who were thus cut loose from the Domestic Board in New-York, I have not yet been able to learn. Certainly the disruption thus far has been attended with cruel and calamitous results. With the scarcity of provisions, occasioned by the stoppage of supplies, the exorbitantly advanced prices of all the articles of living, and the cash-system universally adopted, there is manifestly a growing indifference to the payment of the salaries of the clergy, and the parishes are withering as if under the blight of a moral miasma. The usual missionary stipends have not been forthcoming, and the clergy are suffering in silence the most painful privations. Oppressed in one city, they find little or no relief in fleeing to another. Some have resorted, for the present, to other professions, some to teaching, and others are on the border of absolute starvation. Parishes that have been accustomed to give a comfortable support to their rectors are contented to have only occasional services, or to close their edifices till the cessation of hostilities. The war is the only popular topic of discourse among all classes of the community, and bids fair to desolate the land with skepticism and depraved ungodliness.

In the midst of much domestic affliction and discouragement, my labors were continued without interruption among the people of my charge until the first of this month. The attendance at both of the services on Sundays was remarkably good to the last, but consisting almost exclusively of ladies, the male portion of the congregation having been drained off by



degrees to join the army. The holy communion I administered eight times in the church, and once in private; baptized six infants and four adults; presented eight persons to the Bishop for confirmation; married two couples, and officiated at two funerals. The Sunday-school numbers about fifty children and ten teachers. Communicants, fifty.

The loss which I have been called to sustain, in the resignation of the parish, for the purpose of getting North, amounts to over twelve hundred dollars, the sacrifice of all that I possessed, except my wife and seven children. These have happily been preserved to me, amid all the dangers of the exodus, by an invisible and protecting hand. My eldest son, who graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, and who was a candidate for the ministry, would have fallen into rough and murderous hands, but for the precaution of a timely escape beyond the range of their power. I managed to procure the exit of the rest of my family shortly after, but had to lose the whole of my library of twenty years' collection, a melodeon worth \$150, and the arrears of my salary from the parish to the amount of five hundred dollars. Of the three hundred promised me from missionary funds, on which I reckoned with certainty, (two hundred from your Domestic Committee, and one hundred from the Diocesan Board,) I received only the first payment from New-York, and nothing from the diocese. Of the sum which the parish pledged me I received only about one half. Under these circumstances of pecuniary pressure, the scanty private means at our disposal were called into requisition till they were exhausted. The sale of our furniture furnished the means of travel to this city.

I make this report to you, confident that the sum unpaid from the Domestic Board of Missions will yet be transmitted to me.



## INDIAN MISSIONS IN MINNESOTA.

OUR readers must have been interested in the account given by Bishop Whipple, in our last number, respecting the Indian Mission among the Dacotahs in his Diocese.

The following extracts relating to this mission are taken from the December num-

ber of the missionary paper published at Faribault:

### "JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS.

"The Bishop desired to spend Advent Sunday with the little band of Dacotah Christians, who have been led, by God's grace, out of their heathen darkness to find a home in his Church. He left the German village of New-Ulm on Saturday noon, November 30th, for a ride of thirty miles to the Lower Sioux Agency, the last twenty-two miles being across a prairie without a house. It was a cold winter day, with a severe wind and slight fall of snow. A friend had assured him that the path was plain, and as he desired to celebrate the holy communion on Sunday at the mission, he made the venture of a journey, which at any other time he would have postponed to an earlier hour of the day. Just at night-fall the path became obscured by the snow; as the fall prairie-fires had burned the grass, which is a way-mark to show the road, he was without a sign of a path on the broad prairie, not a shrub or tree, or living creature in sight. After a few vain efforts to retrace his steps or to find some clue to the road, the snow having covered every trace of the path, the truth flashed upon him that he was lost. None who have not experienced the feeling can understand the strange sensations of the lost traveler. Thoughts of home, of work yet to be done, mingled with recollections of stories of those who have perished. The only refuge is in God, and so commending himself to the kind protection of a heavenly Father, the Bishop prepared to husband his strength for a long night's battling with cold, the terrible enemy of our winter clime. Thanks to some kind friends, mostly officers of the United States army, a noble fur coat saved him from being frozen. After long and repeated trials, the horses crossed a blind Indian trail. The Bishop followed it with joy, and after an hour reached the grateful shelter of the Mission of St. John, having been out in the storm from one o'clock to near nine in the evening. Many thanks arose that night for the kind care of God in delivering him from peril.

### "THE WAY THE MISSION WAS PLANTED.

"In June, 1860, the Bishop visited the Lower Sioux or Dacotahs with the Rev. Dr. Breck. The object of this visit was to learn the condition of this tribe of heathen, of whom there are between eight and ten thousand in Minnesota, while thirty or

forty thousand of them roam beyond toward the Rocky Mountains. The chiefs earnestly besought the Bishop to send them a missionary, and he resolved that, by the help of God, they should not ask in vain. If God opened the way, he resolved to plant the Mission; but he had not the least idea how or where the help could be found.

"A young man, who was in training at Faribault for the sacred ministry, came one day to see the Bishop, and said he had felt deeply for these poor heathen, and had been trying to learn their language, and believed he should acquire it easily, and that he would like to devote his life to this missionary work. A female teacher offered herself. There was that in the earnest spirit of these persons which convinced the Bishop that it was no romance, but a deep love for perishing souls. Here were the laborers. If God gave the means, here was the way. Friends gave the Bishop the means, and the mission was planted. It has been largely blessed to the white population on the border, and its cost would be repaid to the Church even in this. Two entire families have left the Indian country, with every member of them in the Church, and are to-day earnestly serving Christ. The entire cost of furniture for the mission-house, books, and support of three faithful laborers, is less than \$800. Eight hundred dollars for the first year! It was well expended even for whites on the border. It is the only place in the diocese where the stranger can see in a room, filled with worshippers, every man, woman, and child on his knees. This the Bishop saw at a service for whites at this visitation, and many bowed the knee before God who for long years had lived as strangers to religious worship.

#### "THE SERVICES.

"The morning service on each Lord's day is for the Indians, and the evening service for whites. The room is too small to accommodate all who desire to come, of either class.

"The Indians, who are at this season on their hunts, came in to meet the Bishop and attend the services. The service was in Dacotah, the morning prayer being abbreviated, as we have not been able to translate the whole of the Prayer-Book. The service never sounded sweeter, with its songs of praise, than in that strange musical language. The hymn was joined in by nearly the whole congregation. Then

followed the sermon from Acts 17:30. The subject being to show the difference between the false religion of the Grand Medicine and the true religion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Many Medicine-Men were present, and it was almost painful to see their startled looks as argument after argument was pressed home to show the falsehood of all heathen religion. It was particularly so when the Bishop asked the people such questions as these: 'Ask your Medicine-Men to show you the book which the Great Spirit gave to them to show you his will.' 'Ask them to tell you when you have done wrong how to take the sin away from your heart.' 'Ask them when your child dies where he has gone.' 'Ask them for any message from God.' See! he does not answer. He is dumb. He has no message from God. He can take you to his childish dances; he can deceive you with his conjurations; but he can not help you. When the Bishop came to tell of the merciful love of Jesus Christ, there was a breathless silence, as if the poor souls hung upon the words as good news from heaven.

#### "THE CONFIRMATION AND COMMUNION.

"Six Indians and persons of part bloods were confirmed, and it would have gladdened any Christian to look on such a scene. The poor red man kneeling for apostolic benediction, or with his white brethren kneeling by the table of the Lord. There is a feeling that this is hopeless work, or the work of an enthusiast; but whether wise or foolish, we can thank God that we can count some Dacotahs as Christ's sheep and lambs, and when the world rejoices at Christmas, there will be some hearts who keep their first Christmas in the land of the Dacotahs."

The Indian missions, under Bishop Whipple, in Minnesota, sustained by the free-will offerings of the Church, are two:

1. St. John's Mission to Dacotahs, Sioux Agency.—Rev. S. D. Hinman, Mrs. Hinman, Miss Emily J. West.
2. St. Columba Mission to Chippewas, Gull Lake.—Rev. John Johnson Emahgahbowh, (native,) Miss Marcia Faxton, (native.)

This latter mission is under the superintendence and coöperation of the Rev. E. S. Peake, the Missionary of the Committee at Crow Wing, who spends a part of his time at the mission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from December 15th, 1861, to January 15th, 1862.

|   |         |         |  |
|---|---------|---------|--|
| <b>Maine.</b>   |         |         |  |
| <i>Brunswick</i> —St. Paul's.....                     | \$12 26 |         |  |
| <i>Eastport</i> —Christ, E. W. French, Esq.....       | 20 00   |         |  |
| <i>Hallowell</i> —St. Matthew's.....                  | 8 00    |         |  |
| <i>Leviston</i> —Trinity.....                         | 10 80   |         |  |
| <i>Wiscasset</i> —St. Philip's.....                   | 3 03    | \$54 09 |  |
| <b>New Hampshire.</b>                                 |         |         |  |
| <i>Claremont</i> —Trinity.....                        | 32 00   |         |  |
| <i>Hopkinton</i> —St. Andrew's.....                   | 6 00    |         |  |
| <i>Manchester</i> —Grace, \$15; S. Sch., \$6.....     | 21 00   | 59 00   |  |
| <b>Vermont.</b>                                       |         |         |  |
| <i>Bethel</i> —Christ.....                            | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Burlington</i> —St. Paul's.....                    | 41 56   |         |  |
| "    Chapel of Vt. Epis. Inst.....                    | 10 00   |         |  |
| <i>Cambridge</i> —Holy Apostles.....                  | 4 00    |         |  |
| <i>Jericho</i> —Calvary.....                          | 4 00    |         |  |
| <i>Middlebury</i> —St. Stephen's.....                 | 4 00    |         |  |
| <i>Shelburne</i> —Trinity.....                        | 4 00    |         |  |
| <i>Woodstock</i> —St. James'.....                     | 6 00    | 78 56   |  |
| <b>Massachusetts.</b>                                 |         |         |  |
| <i>Boston</i> —St. Stephen's, \$10; C. L. Wells,      |         |         |  |
| \$5.....  | 15 00   |         |  |
| "    A Churchman.....                                 | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Granby</i> —Benoni Preston.....                    | 2 00    |         |  |
| <i>Millville</i> —St. John's, for Bp. Talbot's M..... | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Newburyport</i> —St. Paul's.....                   | 50 00   |         |  |
| <i>Salem</i> —St. Peter's.....                        | 18 20   | 95 20   |  |
| <b>Rhode Island.</b>                                  |         |         |  |
| <i>East-Greenwich</i> —St. Luke's.....                | 11 70   |         |  |
| <i>Newport</i> —Zion.....                             | 26 44   |         |  |
| <i>North-Providence</i> —St. Paul's.....              | 25 51   |         |  |
| <i>Providence</i> —St. John's, \$15; for Epis.        |         |         |  |
| Miss. Ass., \$326.28; S. S.,                          |         |         |  |
| Pl. to Bp. Lee, Iowa, \$125.466 28                    |         |         |  |
| "    Redeemer, Mrs. Jencks,                           |         |         |  |
| \$1; S. Sch., \$3.25.....                             | 4 25    |         |  |
| <i>Warren</i> —St. Mark's.....                        | 35 69   | 569 87  |  |
| <b>Connecticut.</b>                                   |         |         |  |
| <i>Brookfield</i> —St. Paul's.....                    | 12 00   |         |  |
| * <i>East-Haven</i> —Christ.....                      | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>East-Plymouth</i> —St. Matthew's.....              | 5 25    |         |  |
| <i>Fair Haven</i> —St. James'.....                    | 25 71   |         |  |
| <i>Greenwich</i> —Christ.....                         | 150 00  |         |  |
| <i>Hamden</i> —Grace.....                             | 10 00   |         |  |
| <i>Hartford</i> —Christ, a member.....                | 100 00  |         |  |
| "    St. John's, a Thank-offering                     |         |         |  |
| from a parishioner, for Bp.                           |         |         |  |
| Talbot Miss.....                                      | 7 00    |         |  |
| "    Trinity.....                                     | 25 56   |         |  |
| <i>Hartinton</i> —Christ.....                         | 4 75    |         |  |
| <i>Marbledale</i> —St. Andrew's.....                  | 15 50   |         |  |
| <i>Middletown</i> —Holy Trinity.....                  | 37 25   |         |  |
| <i>New-Canaan</i> —St. Mark's.....                    | 3 00    |         |  |
| <i>New-Hartford</i> —St. John's.....                  | 1 80    |         |  |
| <i>New-Haven</i> —Trinity.....                        | 100 00  |         |  |
| <i>New-London</i> —St. James'.....                    | 89 32   |         |  |
| <i>Norwich</i> —Trinity.....                          | 23 42   |         |  |
| <i>Plymouth</i> —St. Peter's.....                     | 7 00    |         |  |
| <i>Portland</i> —Trinity.....                         | 15 00   |         |  |
| <i>Salisbury</i> —St. John's, \$13.07; "Anony-        |         |         |  |
| mous," \$3.....                                       | 16 07   |         |  |
| <i>Southport</i> —Trinity.....                        | 10 50   |         |  |
| <i>Waterbury</i> —St. John's.....                     | 112 00  |         |  |
| <i>Washington</i> —St. John's.....                    | 7 50    |         |  |
| <i>Watertown</i> —Christ.....                         | 35 00   | 818 68  |  |
| <b>New York.</b>                                      |         |         |  |
| <i>Albany</i> —Grace.....                             | 7 85    |         |  |
| "    St. Peter's.....                                 | 53 19   |         |  |
| <i>Briar Cliff</i> —All Saints'.....                  | 5 16    |         |  |
| <i>Brooklyn</i> —St. Mary's.....                      | 10 00   |         |  |
| <i>Catskill</i> —St. Luke's.....                      | 20 00   |         |  |
| <i>Clifton</i> —St. John's.....                       | \$50 00 |         |  |
| <i>Cherry Valley</i> —Christ.....                     | 13 02   |         |  |
| <i>Cohoes</i> —St. John's.....                        | 7 23    |         |  |
| <i>Cold Spring</i> —St. Mary's.....                   | 44 00   |         |  |
| <i>Cooperstown</i> —Christ.....                       | 19 00   |         |  |
| <i>Fort Edward</i> —St. James'.....                   | 19 79   |         |  |
| <i>Goshen</i> —St. James'.....                        | 45 19   |         |  |
| <i>Glenham</i> —St. John the Baptist.....             | 2 00    |         |  |
| <i>Greenbush</i> —Messiah.....                        | 9 25    |         |  |
| <i>Hudson</i> —Christ.....                            | 15 16   |         |  |
| <i>Huntington</i> —St. John's.....                    | 10 00   |         |  |
| <i>Irrington</i> —St. Barnabas'.....                  | 7 88    |         |  |
| <i>Kinderhook</i> —St. Paul's.....                    | 5 15    |         |  |
| <i>Kingston</i> —St. John's.....                      | 17 63   |         |  |
| <i>Myersville</i> —Trinity.....                       | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>New-Brighton</i> —Christ.....                      | 54 25   |         |  |
| <i>Newburgh</i> —St. Paul's.....                      | 6 75    |         |  |
| <i>New-York</i> —All Angels'.....                     | 1 00    |         |  |
| "    Ascension, "A member, a                          |         |         |  |
| cent a day".....                                      | 3 65    |         |  |
| "    Intercession.....                                | 6 25    |         |  |
| "    St. Luke's.....                                  | 105 20  |         |  |
| "    St. Michael's.....                               | 19 69   |         |  |
| "    St. Stephen's.....                               | 40 00   |         |  |
| "    St. Thomas'.....                                 | 105 00  |         |  |
| "    Trinity, \$61.75; Mrs. E.                        |         |         |  |
| Watts Laight, \$50.....                               | 111 75  |         |  |
| "    Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Christ-                      |         |         |  |
| mas-off'g.....  | 50 00   |         |  |
| "    The mite savings-box for                         |         |         |  |
| Iowa.....   | 5 00    |         |  |
| "    "E," 4th quarterly payment                       |         |         |  |
| for salary of a missionary.....                       | 50 00   |         |  |
| "    "A Friend".....                                  | 3 00    |         |  |
| <i>Philpottown</i> —St. Philip's in the High-         |         |         |  |
| lands.....  | 10 43   |         |  |
| <i>Piermont</i> —Christ.....                          | 2 50    |         |  |
| <i>Plattsburgh</i> —Trinity.....                      | 36 48   |         |  |
| <i>Sandy Hill</i> —Zion.....                          | 4 75    |         |  |
| <i>Saratoga Springs</i> —Bethesda.....                | 15 25   |         |  |
| <i>Scarsdale</i> —St. James the Less.....             | 7 10    |         |  |
| <i>Sing Sing</i> —St. Paul's S. Sch.....              | 30 00   |         |  |
| <i>Staten Island</i> —St. Paul's.....                 | 22 00   |         |  |
| <i>Troy</i> —St. Paul's.....                          | 130 00  |         |  |
| <i>Walden</i> —St. Andrew's.....                      | 6 00    |         |  |
| <i>Waterford</i> —Grace.....                          | 7 70    |         |  |
| <i>West-Point</i> —Rev. J. W. French, D.D.....        | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>West-Troy</i> —Trinity.....                        | 24 00   | 1229 25 |  |
| <b>Western New-York.</b>                              |         |         |  |
| <i>Ithaca</i> —Mrs. Jane P. McGraw.....               |         | 100 00  |  |
| <b>New-Jersey.</b>                                    |         |         |  |
| <i>Burlington</i> —St. Mary's.....                    | 30 00   |         |  |
| <i>Cumden</i> —St. Paul's.....                        | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Elizabeth</i> —Christ.....                         | 23 02   |         |  |
| <i>Jersey City</i> —St. Matthew's, a commu-           |         |         |  |
| nicant.....   | 4 80    |         |  |
| <i>Mount Holly</i> —"F. S. C".....                    | 2 00    |         |  |
| <i>Newark</i> —Christ, General, \$15.26; for          |         |         |  |
| Bp. Whipple, \$5.....                                 | 20 26   |         |  |
| "    House of Prayer.....                             | 10 30   |         |  |
| "    St. Philip's, for California.....                | 2 00    |         |  |
| <i>New-Brunswick</i> —Christ.....                     | 16 62   |         |  |
| <i>Orange</i> —St. Mark's.....                        | 60 00   |         |  |
| <i>Paterson</i> —St. Paul's.....                      | 30 00   |         |  |
| <i>Railway</i> —St. Paul's.....                       | 15 48   |         |  |
| <i>Salem</i> —"Amico".....                            | 20 00   |         |  |
| <i>Spotvacot</i> —St. Peter's S. S., for Ind. M.....  | 4 00    |         |  |
| <i>Trenton</i> —Trinity.....                          | 13 00   | 256 48  |  |
| <b>Pennsylvania.</b>                                  |         |         |  |
| <i>Brownsville</i> —Christ, for Rev. W. A.....        | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Carlisle</i> —St. John's S. Sch.....               | 9 17    |         |  |
| <i>Lancaster Co.</i> —Hope Ch.....                    | 1 07    |         |  |
| <i>Leacock</i> —Christ.....                           | 2 73    |         |  |
| <i>Lebanon</i> —Christ.....                           | 23 00   |         |  |
| <i>Lebanon Co.</i> —Colebrook Freeman.....            | 2 00    |         |  |

|   |      |    |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Lewistown</i> —St. Mark's, \$5; S. Sch., C. and E. Waller, for Bp. Whipple's Miss., \$5.....       | \$10 | 00 |
| <i>Manayunk</i> —St. David's.....   | 15   | 00 |
| * <i>Maunch Chunk</i> —St. Mark's.....  | 10   | 00 |
| <i>Minersville</i> —St. Paul's, \$3.70; S. Sch., \$3.15.....  | 6    | 85 |
| <i>Muncy</i> —St. James'.....   | 30   | 18 |
| <i>Newtown</i> —St. Luke's.....   | 1    | 50 |
| <i>Paradise</i> —All Saints.....  | 4    | 00 |
| <i>Philadelphia</i> —Ch. of Our Saviour.....  | 41   | 22 |
| “ Monumental Ch.....  | 27   | 41 |
| “ St. Chrysostom.....   | 47   | 60 |
| “ St. Luke's, \$206; for Bp. Whipple's Miss., \$5.....  | 211  | 00 |
| “ St. Peter's, \$498.64; for Bp. Whipple's Miss., \$10.503  | 64   |    |
| <i>Pittsburg</i> —St. James', "H. B.," for Bp. Talbot's Miss., \$20; S. Sch., for ditto, \$11.90..... | 31   | 90 |
| “ St. Peter's.....  | 42   | 00 |
| “ Trinity, General, \$167; G. and J. H. Shoenberger, for Nashota, \$200; for Fairbault, \$150.....    | 517  | 00 |
| <i>Pottstown</i> —Christ.....   | 11   | 05 |
| “ Twelfth Anniversary.....  | 1    | 00 |
| <i>Pottsville</i> —Trinity.....   | 13   | 20 |
| <i>Reading</i> —Christ.....   | 35   | 57 |
| <i>Yardleyville</i> —St. Andrew's.....  | 1    | 50 |
|   | 1609 | 59 |
| Delaware.   |      |    |
| <i>Claymont</i> —Ascension.....   | 38   | 00 |
| Maryland.   |      |    |
| <i>Baltimore</i> —St. Barnabas', \$15.92; for Rev. I. H., Iowa, \$20.....                             | 35   | 92 |
| “ “A daughter of the Church”.....   | 5    | 00 |
| <i>Bladensburg</i> —St. Luke's, \$5 for Bp. Whipple's Miss.; \$10 for Mo.....                         | 15   | 00 |
| <i>Carroll Co.</i> —Holy Trinity.....   | 10   | 00 |
| <i>Castle Haven Neck</i> —St. John's.....   | 2    | 50 |
| <i>Frederick</i> —All Saints, a member.....   | 25   | 00 |
| <i>Hagerstown</i> —St. John's.....  | 18   | 12 |
| <i>Harpford Co.</i> —St. Mary's.....  | 30   | 00 |
| <i>Lappons Cross-Roads</i> —St. Mark's.....   | 15   | 00 |
| <i>Nanjenoy</i> —Sarah A. Adams.....  | 5    | 00 |
| <i>Prince George's Co.</i> —St. Matthew's, for Bp. Whipple's Miss.....                                | 5    | 00 |
| <i>Princess Anne</i> —Trinity, a member.....  | 2    | 00 |
|   | 168  | 54 |
| Ohio.   |      |    |
| <i>Ashtabula</i> —St. Peter's.....  | 12   | 00 |
| <i>Cincinnati</i> —Redemption.....  | 2    | 59 |
| “ St. Paul's.....   | 40   | 00 |
| <i>Cuyahoga Falls</i> —St. John's.....  | 3    | 00 |
| <i>Portsmouth</i> —All Saints, ½.....   | 24   | 51 |
| <i>Stuebenville</i> —St. Paul's.....  | 10   | 09 |
| <i>Warren</i> —Christ.....  | 8    | 00 |
|   | 100  | 19 |
| Illinois.   |      |    |
| <i>Dixon</i> —St. Luke's.....   | 3    | 50 |
| <i>Warsaw</i> —St. Paul's.....  | 3    | 00 |
|   | 6    | 50 |
| Kentucky.   |      |    |
| <i>Danville</i> —St. Peter's.....   | 5    | 50 |
| <i>Frankfort</i> —Ascension.....  | 15   | 00 |
| <i>Hopkinsville</i> —Grace.....   | 5    | 00 |
| <i>Versailles</i> —St. John's.....  | 29   | 40 |
|   | 54   | 90 |
| Michigan.   |      |    |
| <i>Ann Arbor</i> —St. Andrew's.....   | 22   | 00 |
| <i>Brooklyn</i> —All Saints.....  | 10   | 00 |
| <i>Detroit</i> —Christ, \$54.25; S. Sch., \$25.....   | 79   | 25 |
| “ Mariners' Ch.....   | 7    | 15 |
| “ St. John's, \$151.51; S. Sch., \$42.83.....   | 194  | 64 |
| <i>Deater</i> —St. James'.....  | 6    | 00 |
| <i>Grand Rapids</i> —St. Mark's.....  | 34   | 02 |

|                                    |       |    |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|
| <i>Jonesville</i> —Grace.....      | \$3   | 00 |
| <i>Kalamazoo</i> —St. Peter's..... | 2     | 00 |
| <i>Trenton</i> —St. Thomas'.....   | 5     | 00 |
|                                    | \$363 | 06 |

## Indiana.

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Cannellon</i> —St. Luke's.....      | 3  | 00 |
| <i>Delphi</i> —St. Mary's.....         | 3  | 50 |
| <i>Indianapolis</i> —Christ.....       | 25 | 00 |
| <i>Logansport</i> —Trinity.....        | 5  | 50 |
| <i>Madison</i> —Christ.....            | 10 | 18 |
| <i>Mishawauka</i> —St. Paul's.....     | 5  | 00 |
| <i>Plymouth</i> —St. Thomas'.....      | 6  | 21 |
| <i>Sanderville</i> —Trinity.....       | 2  | 30 |
| <i>Vincennes</i> —St. John's.....      | 12 | 30 |
| <i>Worthington</i> —St. Matthew's..... | 1  | 00 |
|  | 73 | 99 |

## Missouri.

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Hannibal</i> —Trinity.....                                  | 5   | 00 |
| <i>Louisiana</i> —Calvary.....                                 | 25  | 00 |
| <i>St. Louis</i> —Christ.....                                  | 125 | 00 |
| <i>Weston</i> —St. John's, \$9; for Ind. Missions, \$6.40..... | 15  | 40 |
|  | 174 | 40 |

## Wisconsin.

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Milwaukee</i> —St. John's.....         | 8  | 20 |
| <i>Oneida</i> —Ind. Miss., Hobart Ch..... | 2  | 00 |
| <i>Prairie du Chien</i> —Trinity.....     | 8  | 60 |
| <i>Sheboygan</i> —Grace.....              | 4  | 41 |
| <i>Stevens Point</i> —Intercession.....   | 1  | 00 |
| <i>Waupaca</i> —St. Mark's.....           | 2  | 00 |
|   | 26 | 21 |

## Iowa.

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Clinton</i> —St. John's.....               | 5  | 00 |
| <i>Davenport</i> —St. Luke's.....             | 7  | 50 |
| <i>Lyons</i> —Grace, for Epis. Miss. Ass..... | 8  | 00 |
| <i>Story Co.</i> .....                        | 1  | 00 |
|   | 21 | 50 |

## Minnesota.

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Basswood Grove</i> —St. Luke's..... | 3  | 53 |
| <i>Rochester</i> —Calvary.....         | 1  | 00 |
| <i>Shakopee</i> —St. Peter's.....      | 3  | 00 |
| <i>Winona</i> —St. Paul's.....         | 4  | 50 |
|  | 12 | 03 |

## Kansas.

|                         |   |    |
|-------------------------|---|----|
| <i>Fort Riley</i> ..... | 7 | 50 |
|-------------------------|---|----|

## Nebraska.

|                                       |   |    |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|
| <i>Nebraska City</i> —St. Mary's..... | 9 | 55 |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|

## Legacies.

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Mass., Andover</i> —From Estate of Benj. H. Punchard.....                          | 26  | 06 |
| Legacy of Capt. Henry W. Ogden, late of U. S. N., through Dayton Hobart, Esq., ½..... | 500 | 00 |
| From Estate of Lucy Nichols, through John Beach, Esq., New-Haven, Ct.....             | 52  | 00 |
|   | 578 | 06 |

## Miscellaneous.

|                                      |          |    |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----|
| Anonymous.....                       | 2        | 00 |
| “.....                               | 1        | 00 |
| “Sunday-offerings for Nebraska”..... | 10       | 93 |
| “W.”.....                            | 5        | 00 |
|                                      | 19       | 93 |
| Total.....                           | \$6520   | 68 |
| Amount previously acknowledged.....  | 5219     | 64 |
| Total from Oct. 1st.....             | \$11,740 | 32 |

\* The Rev. E. M. Pecke informs us that on the 23d of March, 1861, he sent by mail to the Treasurer \$10 from St. Mark's Church, Maunch Chunk, Pa., which has not been received.

Also, the Rev. H. Townsend states, that on the 1st of Feb., 1861, he forwarded by mail \$5, (which has not been received,) from Christ Church, East-Haven, Ct.

# FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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FEBRUARY, 1862.

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### CHINA.

THE tidings from China, contained in the following letters, are most distressing. In a form hitherto unexperienced in the history of the Foreign Missionary work of our Church has trial overtaken us. Of the bitterness of that trial, so far as it relates to the family upon whom the crushing weight of this heavy blow has fallen, we do not venture to speak. May God comfort those who, in this mysterious dispensation, mourn the sundering of tenderest ties. The affliction, the details of which are here presented, and the spreading anarchy which seems likely to involve the whole Empire of China in wildest confusion and distress, have made the hearts of our missionaries very sad. These things try severely the faith and patience of the missionaries, and of the Church at large. Nevertheless, there is nothing strange in trials of whatever form; nothing is more habitually experienced. Through chastenings of every sort the individual Christian pursues his onward way. Through afflictions of endless variety the Church of Christ moves onward in the accomplishment of God's gracious designs of love and mercy. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." May He who in His infinite wisdom sees fit to suffer the ark of God to be tossed and buffeted by opposing winds and waves, give us unfailling faith in Him who guides, and unflinching energy and determination in the work which, as a portion of His covenant people, He has given us to do. In these dark days of adversity it is an unspeakable comfort to know that He is with us. He is in the hinder part of the ship—though to us he may appear to be asleep—we shall not perish. Let it not be necessary for him to say to us as to the disciples of old: "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?"

### Letter from Bishop Boone.

SHANGHAI, *October 23d*, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have never taken pen in hand to write to you in so sad a mood. The day before yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Smith, saying that our dear brother Parker's widow and orphan son were on board the Contest, on their way to Shanghai, the husband and father having been murdered by rebels near Che-foo.

Dear brother, you can scarcely imagine the thrill of horror that ran through our little company on hearing this news. It seemed too dreadful to be believed.

I went immediately in quest of our dear bereaved sister, accompanied by Mr. Schereschewsky and another friend. It was a rainy, dark night, and we searched the harbor until nearly eleven o'clock, without finding her. We concluded the steamer had not come into port, and that the letter had been sent up overland from Woosung. It was not until between nine and ten o'clock next morning that we learned, to our great mortification, that she had been lying in the harbor all night; a boat sent by us had pulled round the vessel, and mistook her for another steamer.

We found Mrs. Parker and Harry both well, and brought them ashore to my house. Mrs. Parker has since removed to Miss C. Jones's, as she can be more private and quiet there. She proposes to return home by the overland mail that leaves here the first week in November. The insurance is so high, we have no American ships going to the United States now.

I send you Mr. Smith's letter, which will give you the particulars of our sad loss.

We mourn for Mr. Parker as a noble, generous friend, and a beloved brother in our missionary work. He was a man of singular simplicity of faith, and was accustomed to acknowledge God's hand in the minutest events that befell him, and seemed always to have a reference to God in all his thoughts and plans. From what I can learn, he appears to have been ripening fast at his home in Shantoong. He took greatly to the people of that Province, preferring them to those at Shanghai, and repeatedly said he could spend his whole life most happily among them, ministering to them.

His increasing patience and kindness to all around him was matter of remark in the family, and he so frequently at family

prayers gave out the 28th hymn, commencing with the words, "With joy shall I behold the day that calls my willing soul away," that my informant tells me she had determined to ask him what it was that made this hymn, at this time, so great a favorite. And what is still more remarkable, in conversing with a gentleman at Che-foo on the danger of being cut off by the rebels at Dzū-ke, he said that, to have his wife and child killed by them was a horrible thought to him, but for himself, such a death had no terrors, if it befell him at his post, doing his duty as a missionary.

Mr. Holmes, a Baptist missionary, was also killed at the same time. They were both fearless, noble young men, in the prime of early manhood, and we can not but grieve at their untimely end, that they should be cut down so soon, removed from the vineyard before it was noon; and it fills our minds with horror to think of the guilt of those ruthless men who shed their innocent blood.

Our consolation is that they were messengers of peace, their object was to save life; their precious lives were laid down as an offering in behalf of the poor defenseless natives to whom they had gone preaching the Gospel; and we are not without hope that the Chinese at Che-foo and Dzū-ke know that they were the victims of these bloody men *because they stood up for them*. Yes, their blood, like that of the martyrs, will prove the seed of the Church. Mr. Smith, you will see, thinks a good impression has been produced on the minds of the people at Dzū-ke, and he desires to stay there. I encourage him to do so, and I think he may without danger, as there is always warning of the approach of these bands. I am more afraid that Mrs. Smith will be unable to stand the winter climate, than that the rebels will disturb them there again soon. They will make a fair trial of the climate, and if Mrs. Smith can not endure the cold, they will come down to us. If they hold out long enough to enable us to hope their stay at the North may be permanent, Mr. Schereschewsky will join them, as he is one of our number who has devoted himself to the Mandarin dialect. He will have work enough there, in translating the Prayer-Book and the books of the Old Testament into the Mandarin spoken by the people.

Except when we look up to heaven, our prospects are most gloomy. Saddest an-

archy is spreading over this whole Empire. Every blow which the English have given the government has weakened it, until it is now powerless for good; and as the Tai-ping rebels scatter, they throw off the control of the central government at Nanking. In the western part of the Empire, where Mr. Schereschewsky was turned back, the rebel king, called Shih-ta-kai, rules probably wholly independent of Nanking; and so probably are the northern horde, who are destroying with a more demoniacal fury than even their brethren on the Yang-ts-Kiang. It was the chief of a band of these men, claiming to belong to the Tai-ping-teen-kwô, who killed our dear brother, and his friend, Mr. Holmes.

I will bring their case before our Minister, Mr. Burlingame, and urge him to demand of the government at Nanking the punishment of this chief, and the most ample reparation for the property destroyed.

The particulars of the sad event mentioned by Bishop Boone are given in the following:

Letter from Rev. D. D. Smith.

CHEFOO, Oct. 12th, 1861.

DEAR BISHOP: I do not know when the mail will go, and write as I have opportunity. I have the very worst news to give you. The rebels have been here, and are still in the neighborhood; and we fear that Parker and Holmes are dead. Just one week ago, we heard that the rebels were within one hundred "le" of our village. Mr. Morrison, the English consul, sent us a note that day, advising that we ask the French commander to make our village an outpost, and thereby save ourselves from annoyance. We at once called upon him, and urged as strongly as possible our desire that he should do so. He *declined*, saying he had only three hundred sailors and no soldiers; but advised us to bring the ladies and children into "Yen-Tai," where they would be safe. We got back to "Chookie" about eight o'clock in the evening. The next morning, as I was coming into Yen-Tai, to preach for Mr. Hall, Parker asked me to beg Mr. Holmes to come out immediately and go with him to see the rebels. They (Parker and Holmes) had for more than a week previously spoken of doing this, as

they thought they might prevail upon the rebels, or their chiefs if they could see them, not to come to Yen-Tai, and not to pass through our village. I presume they judged these rebels by those whom Holmes and Parker had already seen at Soo-Chow and other places. Mr. Yates will remember that they talked it all over while he was here. Mr. Yates said once that "he could, with his double-barreled gun, keep them all off." Well, Parker and Holmes left Chookie about eleven o'clock Sunday morning, saying they would certainly go on until they met them, and would probably be gone Sunday night and Monday night. They each had a revolver with them. The next day, I went in and brought Mrs. Holmes out to spend the day and night with us. About five p.m., Monday, we walked out in the direction Parker and Holmes had gone. The road was thronged with refugees flying toward Yen-Tai. They had been running away in this manner for two days preceding. Just as we got out of the village, I met two white men coming toward me. They were two butchers and compradores who live in Yen-Tai, and supply the ships with beef, etc. They at once told me that they had met the rebels about eight miles off, and being themselves unarmed, had made signs of peace and friendliness to the rebels, who instantly acknowledged them by putting their lances under their arms in fighting fashion, and rushing upon them at full speed. The compradores fled, and having good horses, easily escaped. My heart instantly misgave me for Parker and Holmes, and up to this moment they have not returned. A man, who says he escaped from the rebels, came down and reports that he heard them say, during their talk that night, that in that day they had killed two "Yang Kevaits," and had secured their horses. Parker's and my horses were very fine and swift animals. Our fears are the worst. If Parker and Holmes were attacked as these compradores say *they* were, I do not know whether they would draw their weapons or not; you can judge as well as I can; but if they did, and fired them, I am sure they have been sacrificed, unless trusting to another hope, which is, that they escaped; but of this you can guess as well as any of us. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Holmes are in the deepest distress.

To return a little. After hearing the report of the compradores, I immediately asked them to give Mr. Morrison the whole

account for my sake, and I also wrote a note to Mr. Hall, asking him to help me to see Mr. Morrison, and in the morning to bring out horses enough to take the ladies and children into Yen-Tai. Before Mr. Hall could do any thing, (Mrs. Hall being sick,) Mr. Morrison sent out his servant with horses, and in a few minutes came himself with another horse and eight French soldiers to escort us into town. This was nearly eleven o'clock.

We sent the children, nurse, and Chinese females who were at our house at once into town, and I returned and took Mrs. S—, Mrs. P—, Mrs. H—, and Harry, each on a horse, and led them to town. I took the precaution to bundle up some clothing in sheets, and sling them on the backs of the horses. I left our best servant at the house, with Mr. Morrison's gun, telling him to protect the house, and promised him I would come back instantly. It was four o'clock when we got to Yen-Tai. The mail had just arrived, and I delayed a few minutes to open a letter or two, and the first one I glanced at gave the tidings of the death of Mrs. Dashiell. I *could not* leave my wife then, and so, while I was in the house, my horse was led away to be fed. When I went to look for him, I couldn't find him, and had to wait an hour before I could get away again. Then it was after sunrise. I immediately went at full speed toward Chookie, but found the road alive with refugees from Chookie, who said the rebels were in the village. I had no arms, and so returned, not daring to risk a flight from them through such roads and over such hills as we have here. When I got home, Mr. Rau and Mr. Bonheure offered to go with me again, and as the servant whom I had left there had not returned, I rode out to see if I could help him. On the road I met him, and he gave me the gun, and then Mr. Rau and I went on over the hill to have a look. Some of the people said there were twenty rebels on horseback; others ten, four, two, etc. So I thought the least I could do was to go and look after the house, if I could. Presently two rebels, mounted on white horses, appeared coming up the hill. They came within one hundred yards, and stopped. I told them to go back, which they did; and I rode on briskly after them. They went on at full speed, and I continued to follow, when, as I got nearly into my village, I saw several more; the number I could not make out. They turned and

pursued me, and I, not desiring to have an encounter, rode rapidly away toward Yen-Tai. Mr. Rau had no arms, and was all the while with me. The men who were behind found they could not overtake me, and discontinued the pursuit. Just at that moment we turned a curve in the road, which at that place was a deep ravine, and upon the bank, within fifty yards, were two more rebels, mounted and having long spears. They at once descended into the road to intercept us. The first one poised his lance, and there was no escape but through the road which he occupied. I immediately fired one barrel at him; he staggered, and Rau and I passed him. The other fellow ranged his horse square across the road, and also placed his lance so that I could not have avoided it. I fired the other barrel, and his horse fell. Mr. Rau and I then got completely away, and over the hill to Yen-Tai. Mr. Rau, who was behind all the time, says both of the men got up and went away, and I am sure neither of them was killed. They came no farther that day. In the afternoon, I procured six other men, who took arms, and with twenty coolies, we went out and brought in as much clothing and bedding as we could find. Our house was completely gutted, and I suppose all that the rebels deemed valuable was taken. Mrs. Parker's trunk of silver was taken. At the time we were saving these goods, the rebels were just two and a half miles further on, murdering people by the hundred, and burning the village. Several hundreds now lie dead there. This day was Tuesday. On Wednesday morning, the rebels appeared at the top of the hill which overlooks Yen-Tai, and sent their runners, who came right down into the plain into the nearest village, not more than two "le" from us. The French soldiers were ready. The "Insolent," gunboat, was stationed off the town, and two large French boats, each having a gun. Unfortunately, the French fired too soon, and the English were compelled to throw a shell among them at the top of the hill. One or two shots and one or two shells dispersed them, and they left us. We regretted ever since that they were not allowed to come down over the hill, and then receive a sound drubbing.

*Sunday, 13th.*—What an eventful week this has been! Yesterday, just as I was writing, a rumor that the rebels were descending the hill to the south-west of Yen-



Tai, was spread about, and all the people of the different villages came pouring into our place. However, nothing came of it. No further alarm has occurred.

On Wednesday, I took three ladies and the children on board the *Amalia*, for there was a fear lest the rebels might come down upon us at night. I brought them back on Friday, and here we will remain in safety, I trust. To-morrow morning early, the French are going out toward "Foo-Sau," ten miles distant, and if possible, attack and drive away the enemy. Mr. Matthew Holmes and Mr. Danforth came down last evening from "Tung-Chow," but saw no rebels. They report that all the country they passed through, and Mr. Holmes, who came from Tientsin overland, also says, that for three hundred miles the whole land is one scene of desolation. The rebels have burnt every thing, have killed all the donkeys, cattle, sheep, hogs, and whatever they found. The men who would go with them, they spared; the others who did not flee were slain. Several poor creatures are now in our house, having most ghastly and horrible cuts in the head and arms. Many of them look as if they had been hacked with an ax. I can see the pulsation of the brain through the cleft of one of these gashes in the head. Mr. Danforth had heard that two foreigners had been killed by the rebels, and all the Tung-Chow people were alarmed for Parker and Holmes. We trusted that they had escaped and made their way on to Tung-Chow. The arrival of these gentlemen dispelled the last hope.

Besides this, last night, Mr. Morrison and I examined a man who lives about eleven miles from here. He is a play-actor and an opium-smoker. He was taken by the rebels, and used by them as a waiter and laborer. He reports that on Monday, the 7th, the rebels told him they had killed two persons, and described them to him. Asking him, as he had been to Yen-Tai, if people wearing such clothing and beards were foreigners. He also saw a foreign stirrup, which, not being large enough, they broke. I feel assured, and dreadful assurance it is, that poor Parker and Holmes are dead, murdered by those fearful wretches. We console ourselves that they went on a peaceful errand, with the best intentions, and that they doubtless met a quick death. God grant it was not otherwise. Last Monday, a band or army of Canton-

ese and Fok-Kien junk-men marched out to our village. They had been asked by the mandarins of Yen-Tai to come on shore and defend them from the rebels. They marched out, as I said, having all kinds of formidable weapons—gingalls, swords, spears, English muskets, with bayonets, and small cannon. I would rather fear than trust them, and their after conduct proved it. On Tuesday, during the panic, they came ashore and began to plunder, different factions robbing the friends and patrons of the others. They met, and began to kill each other. The French then took part, and several were shot down and many wounded. Afterward they were all ordered off shore, and every native with arms ran the penalty of his life. The French have four hundred or five hundred men here now, and to-morrow will go out toward "Foo-Jau." Mr. Holmes, Mr. Danforth, and I want to go along to search for the bodies of Parker and Holmes. If the road is infested too thickly on Wednesday, the French admiral will go in his gun-boat to a point farther up the coast, where it will not be more than seven or eight miles from the place in which we suppose the unfortunate men perished.

It is a long time, I know, after the sad occurrence; but it can not be helped. I have used every effort to get assistance, but without avail, and you know it would not have been wise to have risked my own life at such a time as this. We have received every kindness that the heart could ask from persons on whom we had no right to call. We have also seen specimens of human meanness.

The first party that ransacked our house took the silver and all the valuable clothing that they desired. We managed, the same afternoon, to go out and collect as much as was possible. We saved Mrs. Parker's winter clothes, and some of Parker's. The second party of rebels that went into the house smashed nearly every thing that remained. I do not know what there is left. You may imagine what my feelings are and have been during all these fearful times. It seems like a horrible dream, and to see these two poor bereaved women is enough to wring tears even from the fiends who destroyed their husbands.

Poor Mrs. Holmes gave it up at the very first, and every hope which was suggested made but a slight impression upon her. When Matthew arrived, she broke down completely, and was almost like a

dead person. Poor woman! but two months ago she had both husband and babe; now she is a childless widow. Mrs. Parker has always been hopeful, and yet, after the blasting of them all, she bears up wonderfully. She is greatly comforted with the firm assurance that poor Parker passed quickly from this sad world to his heavenly rest.

I have myself been noticing him, for several weeks preceding, that there seemed a deeper seriousness—something like a fitness for heaven coming over him; his prayers were most spiritual, and Mrs. S. and I spoke of them to each other. We are sure that "*it is well*" with him and with Holmes.

I can not tell you at this moment any plan that I have formed; I am in such a nervous, excited condition that I can not trust myself to say any thing definite. The mail will perhaps go off in two days, and this sad letter, I suppose, will be all I shall be able to send. After you have read it, and have communicated its contents to our friends, and to those of Mrs. Holmes, I would be glad if you would write to Mr. Denison, or send this letter to him, if you think it will be legible, that he may send it to our friends. But about this you can use your own discretion.

*Tuesday, 15th.*—Yesterday, Matthew Holmes, with eleven others, including myself, went out twenty miles, to search for the bodies. They were reported to be at this place, but when we arrived, it was a mistake. We found a man who said he knew the exact spot where they were killed, which was about fifteen miles further on. Matthew Holmes, with half the company, went on to that place, while I, with the remainder, returned. My horse was a poor animal, and would not eat, and fearing lest the rebels might cut off my retreat, I came home again. The French had gone out that morning early to attack them, and we did not know but that they might drive them on our road. It has since appeared that they did not find them, and now there is no danger to the party that is out. I was the only married man in the company, and felt justified in returning, (there was another married person in the party, who had a Chinese wife.)

Since I have come back, I have heard that a man, who says he was an eye-witness, states that Parker and Holmes were killed and stripped, and then burned. I

presume the rebels felt afraid after they had murdered them, and desired, by burning the bodies, to avoid all detection. If this be the case, Matthew Holmes will not find them.

I had heard, some days ago, that they were burned, and I am disposed to believe it. Along the road, yesterday, I saw sights which were appalling. In one village, where great slaughter has been done, were more than thirty bodies lying unburied. The ponds seemed filled with women and children. In some instances, the poor wretches were bound with their hands behind them, and then burned in their houses. I asked one of the villagers how many had been killed; he said the number could not be counted. All along the road, with the exception of persons returning home, it was as still as death. Some villages were almost entirely deserted. Every where we could see the poor survivors burying their dead. It was an awful day with me.

*Wednesday, 16th.*—Well, it is all over. The bodies of our poor friends have been recovered and decently interred. They were found about one hundred and five "le" from here, most frightfully mangled. Holmes had received ten wounds, most of which were about the head, inflicted with a sword or spear. All the upper portion of his person was burned. Apparently, he had fallen into a fire, or upon a pile of fodder, which was afterward set on fire.

Parker had some six or seven wounds, most of which also were on his head. His right hand was cut through at the knuckle, where the fingers join the hand. They were evidently defending themselves, for most of the wounds were on the right side. We had their bodies placed in Chinese coffins, the decomposed state of them both preventing any delay. This morning, at nine, the English gunboat Drake carried them across the harbor to an island upon which other bodies are buried. A little more than a month since Parker and Holmes attended the funeral of two children there. We have had every kindness shown us. Mr. Morrison, the English consul, who is a son of Dr. Robert Morrison, has attended most assiduously upon every desire. He seemed if he had not come out to Chookie on Monday night, Mrs. Smith, myself, and all who were there, would have been killed before other help could have come.

We have depended chiefly for all our

help upon people of other nations; and English, French, and Germans have *all* shown themselves very ready to do us kindness. I can scarcely realize what has happened during the last ten days. I have been in a very great state of excitement; have been broken of rest, and engaged in most unnatural and unwelcome duties. Mrs. Parker will, of course, return to Shanghai, and thence to America. How soon I can not yet tell, for all her affairs, furniture, etc., at Chookie, have yet to be collected. Doubtless she will go down in less than a month hence. Mrs. Holmes, I believe, thinks of remaining here, and doing what good she can among the people. She is thoroughly at heart a missionary, and has already been teaching the poor fugitives in the house something. As for myself, I have had no time to collect my thoughts. Our house is in quite good order at Chookie, and we could be comfortable there. I have had strong feelings toward remaining here, and applying myself most vigorously to my work.

My teacher, who is a very respectable man, and would long ago have been a mandarin had he been rich enough, is evidently deeply impressed with what has occurred. His house was plundered, all his furniture and clothing stolen, and now he is living here in Yen-Tai with me. A great change seems to have pervaded his mind, and the other night he came in the house voluntarily to tell me that he valued the friendship of foreigners more than that of his own people, and that, after a while, when he should be instructed, he would like to "enter the doctrine." I have much confidence in him, and hope some day soon to see him the first disciple of our church in Shantoong.

By next mail I will be more able to tell you more; and after I get your reply to this, can more fully decide what is best to be done. One thing is certain about these rebels—they have no religious feature about them. There are no temples destroyed and no idols broken. Plunder alone is their object.

I have a strong desire to make, through our minister, or some other personage fitted for the office, a demand upon the Taiping Government for all damages we have suffered. I am of the opinion that they ought to be made to pay most severely for all this that they have inflicted upon us. Some steps ought to be taken with regard to the murder of Parker and

Holmes. It is time for foreign nations to put a stop to that most abominable imposture whose headquarters are at Nanking; and I trust that the death of these two men, who ventured themselves among them on a peaceful errand, will be the turning-point of foreign interference with them.

Mr. Hartwell heard a rumor that our friends passed the outskirts, not having any thing to do with the advance-guard, and penetrated to the headquarters of the chief. After they had talked awhile with him, they asked him how he could go through the country murdering and plundering in this way, and, I suppose, telling him (what he doubtless knew) that it was very wrong. The Chief would submit to no such reproof, and in anger commanded their death. This I do not believe; but that the sight of two good horses excited their cupidity, and to obtain them, they were instantly set upon and killed. I send you the report which a French medical man has made, after examination of the wounds of our brethren, so that you may use it in making an official demand upon the rebels for reparation. The rebels are now ravaging all the promontory to the eastward of us, and will doubtless return to the southern shore, to their main army, before cold weather sets in. Next spring, I presume, they will try to reach Peking. The French have some soldiers here now, and a large frigate. The English have two gunboats, and will, all the winter, have a man-of-war at this port; so that it is beyond the power of the rebels to do any harm to Yen-Tai. It seems that hitherto they have not attacked any walled city, having no arms fit for such an undertaking. Mr. Hartwell, who is here from Tung-Chow, has heard that a larger army is to come down to take all such cities as have walls around them.

Mrs. Smith is fully employed. She has charge of the housekeeping here at Holmes's house, besides the sad office of comforter to the two bereaved ones. She is quite well, and keeps going all the time. Fanny is also very well, and fatter than ever. Harry has a couple of playmates in two little Chinese "protégés" of Holmes. He wept sorely when he heard of his father's death, and does now whenever we talk with him about it.

The weather, fortunately, has been bright and warm; otherwise I know not what we could have done.

Dear Bishop, this will be a sad letter to

you, and it grieves me sorely, sorely, to have to write it. By one means or another, our poor mission is shortened of its members; yet each removal makes me cling closer to it. Oh! that I could do something! I have gone over, in my mind, more than once lately, your visit to our seminary, when so many of us gave ourselves to your call. Only *two* remain. I remember the pleasure with which you told us that "Mr. Parker, who is from my own native State, is going." I pray that God may keep your heart strong in this sad bereavement.

Mrs. Smith joins me in love to you, and in strong and earnest desires for God's blessing upon you personally.

Mrs. Smith speaks of writing to Mrs. Boone; I do not know whether she will have time.

Remember me to each member of the Mission.

Yours, with sincere love.

DEAR MRS. BOONE: Mr. Smith's letter has told you all the sad, sad news. It distresses me to have dear Mrs. Parker go alone, but she would not let Mr. Smith go with her; he urged it much. His letter will tell you all—but one thing which I see he has omitted, and I want to ask Bishop Boone to add it if he sends the letter home. The reason why we staid so long at Chookie, when an earlier flight might have saved all this. It was very doubtful if the rebels came so far this way; the general opinion was, that they would not. The people were watching every movement, and any attempt to send away our possessions would have at once caused a panic and flight, and *then* the village would be plundered and burned by the Yoo Fee or local robbers. This happened in places the rebels did not touch. We did not want to be responsible for the plundering of these poor people, if the rebels did not come. It was the same time that our friends went out. Dear Mrs. Boone, I can not write; we have passed through fearful scenes in the past week, and though perfectly well in body, my heart is sick and weary. Mrs. Parker's going makes me very lonely, and I long for you, dear friends at Shanghai; yet stronger still is the feeling that we must not leave this people now. Dear Mrs. Boone, this will be a great shock, and a great sorrow to you. "Verily, our God is a God that hideth himself." But

it is he that hath so ordered, and he doeth all things well. Dear love to all from  
S. I. S.

### Report of Rev. Cleveland Keith.

SHANGHAI, *October 15th*, 1861.

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER: Since I last wrote, we have passed through a long and trying summer. The heat has been greater and more continuous than for many years. There has been a good deal of sickness among some of the missionaries here and at neighboring ports; but we have all been kept in tolerable health, which is a cause for great thankfulness.

I have felt it necessary to limit myself during the hot weather to light work, such as correcting the press, keeping up my share of our ordinary services, and other routine work; past experience and observation having convinced me that this is the wisest course; I have also, since my last communication, assisted in preparing the remainder of the Prayer-Book for publication.

With the coming of the cool weather, I hope to be able to go on with what has long been near my heart, the translation of the Epistles into this dialect. If my health and strength are continued, I may hope to accomplish the first draft of them before the end of winter. At intervals of other work, I am engaged in preparing a Dictionary of the dialect for publication, if circumstances should allow it. The cost may prevent it. But I have a good degree of confidence that if once finished, means could be raised here to print it.

From the public papers you will learn the events which are so fast occurring here, and shaping the future of this country. The death of the Emperor, and the accession of a mere child to the throne, may either hasten the improvement or the destruction of this government; but *which*, we have no grounds even for conjecturing. The campaign this summer has been marked by comparative success on the imperial side. No new places of importance have been lost, and some have been retaken. But in our neighborhood they have not been able to drive the rebels to any distance; and there can be no doubt Shanghai would fall into their hands unless protected by foreign arms. For more than a year past, the smoke of fires kindled by these marauders has occasionally approached within a few miles of us. The poor country people have been robbed

and murdered sometimes, and at others only slightly harassed, but they have had no protection from the imperial troops, that was worth the name. Prices of the necessary articles of life have risen and risen, until rice and fuel are at least double old prices, and many other articles cost three or four times as much as formerly. There is, of course, a vast amount of distress and want caused by all this, but it is not so visible to the eye as last year. The refugees have mostly settled down into something like regular habits of life, and, except that beggars are more numerous and of a better class than before, all goes on, to the outward eye, much as in peaceful times.

But, so far as I can perceive, there is no movement among these afflicted people toward the Gospel. Help for the body they desire and appreciate, but help for the soul they do not care for. There is, as yet, no waking of the general mind to perceive the truths of the Gospel, either to accept or oppose it. Missionaries are, to some extent, known and distinguished from other foreigners, but I think any good-will felt toward them is principally due to acts of kindness and to their dispensing charity. Many missionaries have left Shanghai on account of the peculiarly great hindrances here to the progress of the Gospel. But, while many places should be occupied and efforts made as far as possible for *all* parts of the country, surely our Mission has a special call to Shanghai and this vicinity. We should have a *strong working force here*. The labors and prayers already spent here should be followed by more earnest labor and more importunate prayer, until it shall please the Lord of the harvest to give the increase. To this worldly, money-loving people is the word of salvation sent through us; and I trust God will give grace to the Church at home, and to its messengers here, to be found faithful stewards. If we could only see a small degree of the earnestness which men are showing now at home to sustain an earthly government, exhibited by Christians to sustain and extend Christ's government until he shall possess all, how it would gladden our hearts and strengthen our hands.

Now may be a time of sifting to the Church as well as the nation. Oh! that there may be found much pure grain. Our hearts look anxiously to see the tokens of a determination on the part of Christian people to show themselves true and faith-

ful to the banner under which they first enlisted.

P. S.—My report was written before the sad news of Mr. Parker's murder; but the Bishop is writing you all about it. May God bless this blow to the awakening of the Church from its slumbers.

I am glad to be able to report my own and Mrs. Keith's health as pretty good, and I hope we shall be permitted to do our usual amount of work this winter. I intended to send you more of our publications, but no vessels leave now for home, and I shall have to wait.

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## AFRICA.

### Letter from Bishop Payne.

AFTER mentioning the embarrassments which attend the operations of the Mission in Africa, by reason of want of pecuniary means, the Bishop gives the following encouraging particulars touching the progress of the work:

"On Sunday, November 4th, I baptized four persons; one an adult from a village where for several years we have had neither missionary nor teacher; another, the wife of one of our catechists; a third, a poor slave boy brought in past years from the interior, since become an invalid, and thus finding the great Physician and becoming the freeman of the Lord; the fourth was the mother of our assistant teacher, Mrs. Gillett. From this daughter she has received much instruction, as well as from ourselves. But a sick-bed was necessary to bring her to a sense of her need of a Saviour.

"This makes sixteen adult baptisms about this station in one of the most discouraging years of its history. There have been within the same time nineteen confirmed, while there are several more candidates for confirmation.

"In St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, on Whit-Sunday, there were eighteen confirmed also.

"Mr. Minor keeps the station at Taboo in beautiful order. He also keeps and supports out of his salary, fifteen dollars per month, (this being all we dare give the station,) *five boys*, four of whom have been baptized and confirmed. William Sparrow teaches these children, though without any other compensation than his food

and such clothing as we may be able or disposed to give him.

"I may mention in this connection, too, that our *native church* at this station propose to give what they can toward the support of their native minister, Mr. Jones.

"We endeavor always to impress upon our native converts that the lesson God means to teach them, by the troubles in America, is to *exert themselves* for their own support and that of the Gospel in their midst. *And they feel and acknowledge the obligation.*

"St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, undertakes to support a colonist and native catechist.

"We thus follow the example of the African churches at Sierra Leone, which, I observe, are to support *nine* native pastors. Doubtless God designs, by all means, more and more to develop the Christian character and ability of African churches."

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#### Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

CAPE PALMAS, *November 6th, 1861.*

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER: We are all still preserved in good health, but a new trouble threatens—that of *war*; it would seem as if war and rumors of war, were the heritage of our age. A league has been discovered among the tribes about us to cut off the colonists. Information was brought to the Superintendent by some party whose name is left secret, of the design of the natives. The Superintendent, Mr. Gibson, considers the information as perfectly reliable, and the conduct of the natives confirms it. They are preparing for war, and so are the colonists; guards are out night and day. The colonists have been recalled from places where they have gone to trade or teach. The young man our Missionary Society sent to Peribo, returned yesterday. Mrs. Toomey and two children arrived here from Rocktown yesterday at noon, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox at nine at night. I had sent a boat for them in the afternoon. Our little flock of native Christians I visited yesterday afternoon. They are in trouble, not wishing to join their people, and not being citizens, doubtful about coming over on the side of the colonists for protection. I gathered them all together, and we had much conversation and prayer. One man said he would come on the side of the Americans if his life was the forfeit; I think all are inclined to come. The au-

thorities held a conference to-day with the chiefs. We pray that peace may be the result.

12th.—For the last few days there has been much anxiety felt in regard to the rising of the natives. Both by night and day we have had alarms, but no violence has yet been attempted on either side; a few days may decide it. There is no doubt but that a plot was laid to destroy the colony; its timely discovery has put all on the guard, and disconcerted the natives.

8 P.M.—Mr. Harris is moving his family here for safety. An attack is apprehended to-night; many women and children are sleeping in the Methodist church.

15th.—We thank God that we yet have peace. Yesterday (Thanksgiving-day) the natives entered into a new treaty with the Liberians, and peace is restored. Still, faith in the natives is greatly shaken, for there is no doubt of their wicked intentions.

We are all well; anxiously waiting for to-morrow's mail from the United States.

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#### Report of Rev. Thomas J. Thompson.

PALM-GROVE, WEST-AFRICA, }  
Dec. 31st, 1861. }

THE missionary at Palm-Grove, Bassa Cove, begs leave to submit the following report:

It gives him pleasure to say that with but few interruptions, he has been able to meet all of his appointments during the present year.

The attendance on our services has generally been large and respectable, especially at Upper Buchanan.

The state of Church affairs are as prosperous as could be expected, when we take into account that we are "but of yesterday," when compared with the other denominations, and their commodious churches, etc., and our present place of worship. We are glad that preparations are being made, and steps taken for the erection of a chapel. A strong attachment seems to be felt for the Church, and considerable interest shown in all its concerns.

Of the communicants attached to St. Andrew's Church, we have had: deaths, 2; removals, 2; present number of communicants, 28.

Among the colonists we have two places of worship, namely, Upper and Lower Bu-

chanan. At the former place, we worship in the Court-House, and at the latter, in a rented house. We preach in three Bassa native towns (small) and one Kroo. A decided influence has been exerted over the latter, for they rest on the Sabbath from their fishing and other daily duties. We have a Sunday-school at both settlements; total number of scholars is sixty-nine. We have one day-school, held at our Mission station, Palm-Grove, attended by scholars from Upper and Lower Buchanan, numbering forty. The duties of the missionary (situated as he is, on either side from the settlements, a distance of three miles or more) are very laborious, and he needs very much an assistant, or some beast of burden to depend upon in traveling up and down the beach.

From the strength, physical and spiritual, that the Lord has given us hitherto, we take courage, and go forward to do the work of our Master, knowing that "the gates of hell shall not prevail" against the Rock Christ Jesus. We humbly trust that, through the unfailing grace of God, his work may still go onward.

THE following Report will be read with additional interest in consideration of the fact that the writer is a native African, who has been trained in our Mission Schools. He is Superintendent of Hoffman Station, and as a candidate for orders, is pursuing his studies under the Rev. Mr. Hoffman:

#### Report of N. S. Harris.

MISSIONARY TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTRY BETWEEN CAPE PALMAS AND WEBO.

SINCE the last meeting of the Convocation the undersigned has been able, through the assistance of God, to attend to his duties at Hoffman Station.

The scholars on the station under his charge are doing well, and the Christian young men are still faithful to their Christian profession, and the collecting of the people together on the Sabbath.

A law passed among the people around the station, a few weeks ago, for the observance of the Sabbath, which is still kept up. The congregation is larger than before, and are still blessed with the good seeds of the blessed Gospel. Although we see no one present himself, yet from these crowds of people for baptism,

we still have hopes that God, omnipotent, has his own appointed time, yet to come, when these crowds of people will turn to him. On the 4th of July, under the authority of Rev. C. C. Hoffman, the undersigned felt it his duty to do his Master's will in making known the Gospel.

He left Cape Palmas in company with John Dennis, his Christian brother, and went on a missionary tour through the various tribes back in the bush, preaching the glad tidings of great joy to them. Perhaps this was the first time that the Gospel had ever gone through these dark lands. On the first day we left home, which was the 4th of July, about 11 o'clock, and got to Krëbo; in the evening preached in the first town, Gedobo, and in the second town, Sädokë, which is the largest town of Krëbo.

Here we slept till morning, which was Friday. We left this town Friday morning, and reached another tribe, called Plibo. Here we spent all day, Friday, being detained by our guide, whom we took from Plibo, to show us our way.

Preached in three towns; names of the towns were Gibeo, Sero, and Panh Tebwe. In the latter we slept. On Saturday morning we left about 5 o'clock, and went to a another tribe, called Idëwudobo, preached in four towns, Sedekë, Ye Dowe-ökë, Bwede, and Wätékë. Here we ate our breakfast and dinner together, after which we passed on to another tribe, called Nyao. We got there Saturday evening, preached in two towns, Dodo and Nyenewodake. Here in the latter, which is the largest town of Nyao, we slept on the third night. We left this place Sunday morning, thinking it better not to stay there all day Sunday. So we went to another tribe, called Kbwiao, preached in one town, Tayi Tebwe. From there we passed on to another tribe, called Gëdëbo, preached in two towns, Wätékë and Wudikë.

From there we passed on to Wëbo, and got to Bohlen Station on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock. Here we stopped, and waited for the arrival of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, who was coming up by the river to meet us. During my staying here, I preached in towns Fi-i and Krëkë, and to a third town I accompanied Rev. Mr. Messenger.

On the arrival of Rev. C. C. Hoffman, on Thursday, at Bohlen, after resting on Friday, Mr. Hoffman thought it better to go further beyond Wëbo, to the Panh country.

So we left Bohlen on Saturday morning, and reached another tribe, called Diibo, about 30 or 35 miles.

Here we spent Sunday. Then, on Monday, we returned, not having enough time to go further, where we wished to go at first. In all these tribes we were kindly received. We used as a bell to call people together, *singing*. As soon as we began to sing, you would see the people come by half-dozen and dozen, men, women, and children. None staid back; all pressed in to hear this blessed news, which many of them never heard before. All listened well. The distance was about 80 miles by the road we traveled from Cape Palmas to Bohlen.

Fellow Christians, behold this large open field behind us. Can't we, who have received this good news, go forward, and take the name of Jesus to these our poor heathen within our reach, and tell them that there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby they must be saved, but the name of Jesus Christ our blessed Saviour? Perhaps some of you will ask, *Can these turn to God? will these dry bones live?* I tell you, Yea, as sure as the Lord lives the heathen shall be converted to God, and every knee shall bow before HIM. Just as sure as he has said it in the 55th chapter of Isaiah, 9th and 10th verses: "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Yea, and more also. Just as sure as when he commanded the Prophet Ezekiel to prophesy to the dry bones, that they might live, the prophet obeyed, and it was done, so sure, if ye obey his calling, and go in the name of Christ, in the valley of these dry bones of sinners, and prophesy in their ears the sufferings and death of Christ, and the vengeance of the great God of heaven, which is coming upon sinners, they will receive and turn unto God their Father, just the same as some of you have. Therefore, fellow-laborers, the power is not ours, but God's. We are only to obey and go forth.

What is impossible for man to do, is possible with that great Jehovah who is

the ruler of all things. Come, then, brethren, let us not be weary in well-doing, but in the name of Jesus carry on his battle, and the victory will be ours.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE following articles appear in a recent number of the *Cavalla Messenger*, a monthly paper published in our African Mission:

### The Gospel Self-sustaining and Enlarging.

"HAVING hope, when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you according to our rule abundantly, to preach the gospel in the regions beyond you."—2 Cor. 10: 15, 16.

To the Apostles Christ allotted the charge of converting the world. Proceeding regularly in his appointed work, at the time of writing this letter to the Corinthians, the Apostle had at length come as far as to them, and had been the first who taught them the way of salvation. It appears from the history, that to this time Achaia had been the boundary of the Apostle's labors in Europe. But he hoped as their faith should be increased, he should be so "magnified," and helped forward by them, as to leave them with their ordinary teachers, and proceed to preach the Gospel in other parts of the Peloponnesus, or even in the more remote regions of Italy and Spain, according to his rule of laboring for the Gentiles every where. And so "the glad tidings" have ever spread—must ever spread. "The Spirit and the bride say, Come; and let him that heareth say, Come," indicates the outgoing aspirations of hearts to which the Gospel comes.

But something more is contained in the Apostle's words to the Corinthian Christians.

#### HE WAS TO BE MAGNIFIED THROUGH THEIR FAITH.

His faith and zeal were to be quickened and increased, through theirs, to desire and attempt more for God. Nor only so, but their contributions and efforts would be joined to follow as the natural fruit of their faith; and thus borne on upon the indwelling, outflowing, swelling tide of love and beneficence, he and his fellow-



laborers would be ever carried forward to "preach the Gospel to every creature."

Our merciful God and Saviour hath revealed the Gospel to many hearts and minds at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in common with many other portions of the African coast.

Thank God, many, too, in various places, acknowledge the obligation to give freely what they have so freely received.

May our Christian brethren and friends, Liberian and native, increase more and more in this fruit, which shall abound to their account; so that the ministers and teachers, now sustained by foreign aid, may adopt in reference to them the Apostle's language: "Having hope that when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you, according to our rule abundantly, to preach the Gospel in the regions beyond you."

### Missionary Embarrassment and its Lessons.

In common with all others, the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is sadly embarrassed by the terrible civil war prevailing there. The expenditures of our Mission must for the present be reduced to half what they have been, unless a merciful God shortens the evil days.

We must remember, however, that chastisements are of God, and are always sent for good to his people. We doubt not this present one is for the good of this African Mission. It becomes us to see God's hand and profit by it.

And first, it may remind many of the value of the assistance derived from abroad during the past twenty-four years.

Again, it should lead to lively faith and active exertions on the part of all still connected with the Mission.

But especially is it a call upon all Liberian and native Christians, as well as missionaries generally, to live as economically as possible, and to give according to our ability to sustain the work of the Lord.

We are glad to know that something is being done in the right direction.

At Monrovia, according to our advices, the congregation of Trinity Church have raised a considerable amount, to get their fine new church in a condition suitable for use; they have likewise been contributing for some time to sustain a missionary catechist amongst the heathen.

At Cape Palmas, St. Mark's congregation have more than once contributed to pay the debt in their church. By their monthly missionary offerings (amounting last month to \$22) they sustain a native catechist and candidate for orders.

At Cavalla, the missionary contributions chiefly have availed to erect a small sundried brick hospital. And now they are to be applied to the support of the native Deacon at the station, happily restored to the duties of his office.

All this is right; only let us strive herein to abound more and more.

### Baptisms of Natives.

*On Sunday, Oct. 6th*—At St. James' Church, Hoffman Station, Calvin Russwurm. A native of the very tribe.

*Oct. 27th*—At St. Mark's Church, by the rector, Toney Adams, of Dahomy, one of the three boys found in the slaver W. R. Kirby; they were brought to New-York, and from thence sent to Africa. Clara Georgiana and Charlotte Cecilia, two little girls, about four and six years of age, baptized as infants.

### Widows' and Dorcas Society.

THE first meeting of the "Widows' and Dorcas Society of St. Mark's Church" was held at the parish school-house, September 14th. It was opened by the rector with prayer. About thirty females were present, nearly all of whom joined the Society, either as working or paying members, and work was given out by the Directress to twelve persons, and \$1.25 received for weekly dues, each member giving six cents.

A second meeting was held on 21st ult. Attendance about the same as before. We shall have to limit the number of members. The machinery works well thus far, and the Society bids fair to be useful. The Directress and officers seem earnestly engaged. *It is good to be zealous in a good work.*

### Missions in Perebo.

DEAR BISHOP: About ten days ago I made a second visit to Përebo; much interest was manifested among the people, and an increasing desire for instruction. Although John Farr visits there once a

week, they earnestly desired me to send them a teacher. I promised to do so if I could.

I found a young man willing to go, and sent him on Monday last, having good reason to believe our Missionary Society of St. Mark's Church would support him.

On sending him, I wrote a letter to the people, stating the condition on which the teacher would remain. I have received from them, through John Farr, the following reply to my letter, which gives me reason to hope that good will be accomplished:

“DEAR PASTOR: I went to Pérébo with Charles Brown. After I addressed the people, I read the letter before them, and they promised to keep the promise which you wish them to promise.

1. They promised to make a law to observe the Sabbath.

2. They promised to give twelve regular scholars, who will attend school every day, and they will attend no other work but school; they will hold the teacher as a citizen, and will give him a lodgment, and he will be boarded by the whole town, and not by one man.

They gave him five scholars before I started home.

3. About stopping the greegree making, they said they will try and leave it off, by hearing the Gospel and understanding it; for they said, If we promise that we will leave it at once, we will be liars. But, however, they told me that they will stop making greegrees for their farms and town, but about war they are not certain yet. I felt encouraged yesterday; that young man which I told you of, went around the town and told every body to rest on the Sabbath, and many, or most of the people, rested. I was encouraged very much. Will not each Christian who hears of this man be stirred up to do as the man had done who only heard the Gospel for a few weeks, who invited the people to rest without having any shame? This reminds me of the word of our Saviour, that if the mighty works which have been done in Grebo had been done there, they will long have repented.

The young man Wěë wants to come up to the Cape, for the purpose of hearing the Gospel on Sunday; he will come up Saturday; look out for him.

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### INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. E. W. SYLE has resigned his appointment as Missionary to China.

PLEDGES OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.—We are happy to announce that the Treasurer of the Foreign Committee has received two additional pledges of \$1000 each, making \$3000 in all, toward the special amount of \$10,000, mentioned in the Epiphany Appeal. We earnestly hope that others who see this announcement will follow the examples thus presented, and that we may have the happiness of stating in our next Number that the whole sum has been made up.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—It is with great pleasure we have observed that among those most actively engaged at this time in military service, there are some at least who, even under such circumstances, are mindful of the missionary cause. We have received, within the last few months, from an officer very high in rank in the army, several contributions from the Sunday-school of which he is superintendent, his post of duty being in the neighborhood of the Sunday-school referred to.

The following note also furnishes another pleasing instance of what is stated above; it comes to us through the Assistant-Bishop of Ohio.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Christmas, 1861.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: AS one of your flock, (I live in Cincinnati,) I desire to respond to your call of some time ago in behalf of the Cause of Missions. I read it whilst on duty in blockading service, and have not before been able to obey my heart's promptings, which I now gladly do on this our glorious and blessed anniversary. Inclosed, please find \$— which, with the amount, I directed my wife to send, some time ago, will be something toward the good work, which may our God and Father BLESS!

In haste, very respectfully and truly yours.

The wife of the writer of the above adds her gift with the following expression of interest:

"Inclosed find a small sum which my husband and myself wish you to appropriate to the Foreign Missionary Cause, which now languishes for lack of aid, and (God forbid) may die, even after great and glorious prosperity through the neglect of us who are the appointed agents for its advancement.

"Yours respectfully."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from December 15th, 1861, to January 15th, 1862.

| New-Hampshire.   |         |         |  |
|--|---------|---------|--|
| <i>Dorset</i> —St. Thomas'.....  | \$10 00 |         |  |
| <i>Keene</i> —St. James'.....  | 10 40   |         |  |
| <i>Manchester</i> —Grace S. S.....   | 5 00    | \$25 40 |  |
| Vermont.   |         |         |  |
| <i>Middlebury</i> —St. Stephen's.....  | 5 00    |         |  |
| <i>Rutland</i> —Trinity.....   | 15 00   |         |  |
| <i>St. Albans</i> —St. Luke's, \$25; S. S., \$6.....   | 31 00   |         |  |
| <i>Windsor</i> —St. Paul's.....  | 5 00    | 56 00   |  |
| Massachusetts.   |         |         |  |
| <i>Andover</i> —Christ.....  | 22 00   |         |  |
| <i>Boston</i> —Advent, for China.....  | 20 00   |         |  |
| " St. Paul's.....  | 186 53  |         |  |
| " Trinity, for Africa.....   | 2 50    |         |  |
| <i>Danvers</i> —Calvary S. S., for China.....  | 4 16    |         |  |
| <i>Edgerton</i> —Mrs. Shiverick, for Africa, \$20; from Mrs. S.'s two children's penny savings for several years, \$12.....  | 32 00   |         |  |
| <i>Granby</i> —B. Preston, Esq., for Africa.....   | 1 00    |         |  |
| <i>Lowell</i> —St. Ann's.....  | 36 19   |         |  |
| <i>Pittsfield</i> —Hon. E. A. Newton.....  | 50 00   | 354 38  |  |
| Rhode Island.  |         |         |  |
| <i>Providence</i> —Redeemer S. S., \$3.25; Mrs. Jenks, \$1.....  | 4 25    |         |  |
| " St. John's, Colored S. S., ed. in Africa, \$49.48; Infant S. S., for Af., \$5; Christmas off'g of Morning S. S., \$121; do. of Infant S. S., \$2; do. of Colored S. S., \$14, of which \$100 are to be applied by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Af., and \$37 toward support of Su-Aroong..... | 191 48  |         |  |
| <i>Warren</i> —St. Mark's.....   | 34 69   |         |  |
| <i>Westerly</i> —Christ.....   | 48 97   |         |  |
| <i>Wichford</i> —A. M. Thomas, Esq.....  | 10 00   | 289 39  |  |

| Connecticut.   |                |
|--|----------------|
| <i>Brookfield</i> —St. Paul's.....   | \$5 00         |
| <i>Danbury</i> —St. James'.....  | 6 67           |
| <i>Hamden</i> —Grace.....  | 10 00          |
| <i>Hartford</i> —St. John's.....   | 36 49          |
| " "B. G. W.," Thank-offering on Sixth Ann. of deliverance from great trouble, for Orphan Asylum, Af..... | 2 00           |
| <i>Middletown</i> —Holy Trinity.....   | 30 00          |
| <i>New Canaan</i> —St. Mark's, ⅙.....  | 3 00           |
| <i>New-Haven</i> —S. A. Thomas, Esq.....   | 20 00          |
| <i>Salisbury</i> —St. John's, \$6.08; Anonymous, \$2.....  | 8 03           |
| <i>Southport</i> —Trinity.....   | 9 50           |
| <i>Stamford</i> —St. John's, for Greece.....   | 46 65 \$176 79 |

| New-York.  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Castleton</i> —St. Paul's, W. Fair's children.....          | 2 50        |
| <i>Cohoes</i> —St. John's.....                                 | 5 00        |
| <i>Cooperstown</i> —Christ.....                                | 8 00        |
| <i>Delhi</i> —St. John's.....                                  | 17 06       |
| <i>Irrington</i> —St. Barnabas'.....                           | 3 25        |
| <i>Kinderhook</i> —St. Paul's.....                             | 7 87        |
| <i>Morris</i> —Zion S. S., for Africa.....                     | 15 29       |
| <i>New-York</i> —Incarnation.....                              | 395 32      |
| " St. Ann's, for Deaf Mutes, Miss M. M. Staley.....            | 2 50        |
| " St. Peter's S. S., ed. Hugh Smith, Af.....                   | 25 00       |
| " Collected for St. Mark's Hosp., Af., by a little girl.....   | 11 00       |
| " Theta and **.....  | 2 00        |
| " Yates, Porterfield & Co.....                                 | 25 00       |
| " Miss E. C. Jay.....  | 140 00      |
| " R. A. Williams.....  | 2 60        |
| <i>Pelham</i> —Christ, China and Af., ⅓ each.....              | 35 00       |
| <i>Red Hook</i> —St. Paul's, through Am. Church Miss. Soc..... | 16 90       |
| <i>Saratoga Springs</i> —Bethesda.....                         | 5 27        |
| <i>Saugerties</i> —Rev. Dr. Robertson's sub. to Greece.....    | 25 00       |
| <i>Sing Sing</i> —St. Paul's*.....                             |             |
| <i>Smithtown</i> —St. James'.....                              | 5 00 709 59 |

\* An acknowledgment of \$21.25 from Trinity Church, Sing Sing, last month, should have been as from *St. Paul's*.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| <b>Western New-York.</b>  |          |
| <i>Ithaca</i> —Mrs. Jane P. McGraw.....   | \$100 00 |
| <b>New-Yersey.</b>  |          |
| <i>Bergen Point</i> —Trinity S. S., ed. Benj. Wesner, Tony and Bipe, Africa, through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc..... | \$90 00  |
| <i>Clarksboro</i> —St. Peter's, for Af.....   | 15 00    |
| <i>Elizabeth</i> —Christ.....   | 20 00    |
| <i>Hoboken</i> —Trinity.....  | 41 53    |
| <i>Moorestown</i> —Trinity.....   | 5 00     |
| <i>Morristown</i> —Redeemer, S. S.....  | 12 00    |
| <i>Middletown</i> —Little Mary's Christmas off'g for Rev. C. C. Hoffman.....                                | 2 00     |
| <i>Newark</i> —Grace.....   | 14 33    |
| “ St. Philip's, for Africa.....   | 8 00     |
| <i>New-Brunswick</i> —Children's Hoffman Soc., Christmas off'g for Af.....                                  | 6 00     |
| <i>Passaic</i> —St. John's S. S., for China.....  | 5 00     |
| <i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. P. A. Olden.....   | 50 00    |
| “ Anonymous, through Rev. Dr. Dod.....  | 1 00     |
| <b>Pennsylvania.</b>  |          |
| <i>Bloomsburg</i> —St. Paul's S. S.....   | 36 68    |
| <i>Erie</i> —Mrs. W. A. Brown, through Am. Church Miss. Soc.....  | 3 00     |
| <i>Lancaster</i> —St. James', \$45.61; Africa, \$14.39.....   | 60 00    |
| <i>Lewistown</i> —St. Mark's S. S.....  | 7 37     |
| <i>Meadville</i> —Christ.....   | 22 50    |
| <i>Minersville</i> —St. Paul's S. S., \$3.15; “W,” \$5.....   | 8 15     |
| <i>Philadelphia</i> —Covenant.....  | 59 69    |
| “ Epiphany, a member, through Rev. E. W. Syle Mediator, through Am. Church Miss. Soc.....                   | 20 00    |
| “ St. Andrew's, Miss Phillips, for China.....   | 10 00    |
| “ St. Luke's.....   | 2 50     |
| “ Memoriam of C. C. C., for China.....  | 1 00     |
| “ “A Friend,” through Rev. J. Liggins, for Japan.....   | 5 00     |
| “ “A,” for China, Greece, and Brazil.....   | 15 00    |
| <i>Pittsburgh</i> —St. James'.....  | 26 47    |
| <i>Pottstown</i> —Christ.....   | 30 25    |
| <i>West-Whitland</i> —St. Paul's, for Af.....   | 80 00    |
| <b>Maryland.</b>  |          |
| <i>Baltimore</i> —St. Barnabas'.....  | 17 92    |
| “ “A Maryland Churchwoman”.....   | 5 00     |
| <i>Bladensburg</i> —B. O. Lowndes, ½.....   | 2 50     |
| “ Mrs. Pinkney and B. O. Lowndes.....   | 5 00     |
| <i>Easton</i> —Private S. S. Class, Africa and China.....   | 5 00     |
| <i>Frederick</i> —All Saints Par., a member.....  | 25 00    |
| <i>Hancock</i> —St. Thomas', from Laura's S. S. Class.....  | 1 00     |
| <i>Harford Co.</i> —St. Mary's.....   | 20 00    |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>South-Carolina.</b>  |           |
| <i>Charleston</i> —Through H. Trescott, Esq., Agent for Foreign Missions, sent direct to Africa and Greece <i>via</i> England, see acknowledgments below....            | \$831 62  |
| <b>Ohio.</b>  |           |
| <i>Cincinnati</i> —Thos. H. Looker, Paymaster U. S. N., and others... \$10 00   |           |
| <i>Portsmouth</i> —All Saints, ½.....   | 24 54     |
| <i>Steuenville</i> —St. Paul's, ed. in Africa, \$5.67; ½ Advent Coll., \$10.09.....   | 15 76     |
| <i>Worthington</i> —St. John's.....   | 5 70      |
| <b>Illinois.</b>  |           |
| <i>Chicago</i> —“H.”.....   | 7 00      |
| <i>Farmington</i> —Calvary.....   | 3 50      |
| <i>Wilmington</i> —Redeemer.....  | 1 06      |
| <b>Kentucky.</b>  |           |
| <i>Lexington</i> —Christ, a lady.....   | 4 00      |
| <i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's, a memb., through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc., \$20; another, through ditto, \$10; another, through the Rector, \$10; S. S., for Af., \$67.05..... | 107 05    |
| <b>Michigan.</b>  |           |
| <i>Detroit</i> —Christ S. S.....  | 50 00     |
| <i>Deater</i> —St. James'.....  | 3 09      |
| <b>Missouri.</b>  |           |
| <i>Weston</i> —St. John's, from little children, for Africa.....  | 1 60      |
| <b>Minnesota.</b>   |           |
| <i>Faribault</i> —Good Shepherd.....  | 3 45      |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>   |           |
| Women's Union Miss. Soc. of Am. for Heathen Lands, for Native Bible Reader, under charge of Mrs. Boone, China.....  | 50 00     |
| “A. T.” through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc.....  | 2 00      |
| Mrs. M. A. Rose, for Spring Hill School, Af., through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc.....  | 50 00     |
| Anonymous.....  | 1 00      |
| “In Memoriam”.....  | 25 00     |
| “T. R. I.”.....   | 5 00      |
| W. M.....   | 10 00     |
| <b>Legacies.</b>  |           |
| <i>Mass., Andover</i> —Estate of H. Punchedard.....   | 26 06     |
| <i>N. Y., New-York</i> —Through D. Hobart, Esq., Ex., from the late Capt. Henry W. Ogden, U. S. Navy, ½.....  | 500 00    |
|   | 526 06    |
|   | \$8654 03 |
| Amount previously acknowledged.....   | 5865 88   |
| Total since Oct. 1st, 1861.....   | \$9519 91 |

ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee has advice of the receipt of the following contributions sent direct to Africa and to Greece, by H. Trescott, Esq., Agent for Foreign Missions, Charleston, S. C.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>To Bishop Payne, Africa.</b>                                  |          |
| <i>S. C., Beaufort Co.</i> —Sheldon Church.....                  | \$5 00   |
| “ <i>Charleston</i> —Calvary, \$36.39; S. S., \$5.23.....        | 41 62    |
| “ “ Grace, Working Soc.....                                      | 80 00    |
| “ “ St. Luke's.....  | 20 00    |
| “ “ St. Michael's S. S.....                                      | 20 00    |
| “ “ Mrs. E. M. Holbrook.....                                     | 25 00    |
| “ <i>Columbia</i> —Trinity.....                                  | 2 00     |
| <b>To the Rev. Dr. Hill, Athens.</b>                             |          |
| <i>S. C., Charleston</i> —St. Luke's.....                        | 10 00    |
| “ “ Mrs. E. M. Holbrook.....                                     | 25 00    |
| <i>S. C., Pinerille</i> —St. Stephen's and Upper St. John's..... | \$30 00  |
| “ <i>St. Helena Island</i> —St. Helena Ch.....                   | 5 00     |
| “ <i>Waccamaw</i> —All Saints, \$43; Scholarship, \$25.....      | 68 00    |
|  | \$296 62 |



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